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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1905.

PRICE
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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), March 11, at 8 o'clock, Prof. J. J. THOMSON, LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S. FIRST OF THREE LECTURES ON 'Electrical Properties of Radioactive Substances.'
Half-a-Guinea the Course. Subscription to all Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
B 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly. — EVENING MEETING, March 15, 8 o'clock. The following Paper will be read:—'Villa Rustica,' by C. H. COMPTON, Esq., V.P.
GEO. PATRICK, Hon. Sec.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY. — THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 8 P.M., when Mr. WHERRY will read some Notes on 'Processions of the Dancing Tunes in Italy'; and Mr. R. T. GÜNTHER a Paper entitled 'The Cimarra.' F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., March 3, 1905

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Applications are invited for the post of HEAD MASTER of the WALSALL SCHOOL OF ART. Salary 250l. rising by 25l. per annum for meritorious service to 300l. Applications to be received not later than APRIL 7, 1905. — Further particulars and prescribed Form of Application can be obtained from the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Education Offices, Walsall.

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EDUCATION ACTS, 1870 to 1903.

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Candidates will be required to possess special qualifications in one of the following subjects:—(1) English Language and Literature. (2) Modern Languages. (3) Mathematics and Science. (4) Technology, including Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The Salary will be in each case 600l. a year, rising by annual increments of 25l. to a maximum salary of 800l. a year.

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ONE INSPECTOR OF WOOD AND METAL WORK, whose chief duties will be to inspect the Teaching in Wood and Metal Work in Manual Training Centres and Elementary and Secondary Schools. He will also be required to inspect certain classes at Polytechnics. The Salary will be 400l. a year, rising by annual increments of 20l. to a maximum salary of 500l. a year.

ONE INSPECTOR OF WOMEN'S TECHNICAL CLASSES, whose chief duties will be to inspect Technical Classes for Women (including Upholstery, Flowermaking, Needlework, Millinery, Dressmaking, and Dresscutting in Evening Schools, Girls' Clubs, and Polytechnics). The Salary will be 300l. a year, rising by annual increments of 20l. to a maximum salary of 400l. a year.

The person appointed will be under the control of the Chief Inspector, and will be required to give their whole time to the duties of the Office, and will in other respects be subject to the usual conditions contained in the Council's service, particulars of which are given in the Form of Application.
In connection with the appointments there is no restriction with regard to sex.
Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., or at the Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C. The applications must be sent in not later than 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, April 1, 1905, addressed to the Education Offices as above, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent Testimonials.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

G. L. GUNYER, Clerk of the London County Council.

Spring Gardens, S.W., March 2, 1905.

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THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the post of a PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT in the EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S BRANCH of the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. The Officer appointed will be required to assist the Executive Officer in the work relating to Higher Education, especially in connection with Secondary Education, Scholarships, and the Training of Teachers. Candidates must have had a University or other equivalent training, and must have had experience in connection with Secondary Schools and in Educational Administration. The Salary attached to the position is 400l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 25l. to 600l. per annum.

The person appointed will be required to give his whole time to the duties of the Office, and will in other respects be subject to the usual conditions attaching to the Council's service, particulars of which are given in the Form of Application.

Applications should be made on the official Form, to be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., or at the Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C. The applications must be sent in not later than 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, March 18, 1905, addressed to the Education Offices as above, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent Testimonials.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

G. L. GUNYER, Clerk of the London County Council.

The County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., February 23, 1905.

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Offices of the Committee, 54 Old Steine, Brighton.

March 6, 1905.

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Clifford Street, York, March 1, 1905.

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| | PAGE |
|--|---------|
| RECENT KEATS LITERATURE | 297 |
| WITH THE RUSSIANS IN PEACE AND WAR | 293 |
| THE CRISIS OF THE CONFEDERACY | 290 |
| THE EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE | 301 |
| A SYSTEM OF METAPHYSICS | 302 |
| NEW NOVELS (Peter's Mother; Fata Morgana; The Gleamman; The Marble City; Esclaves) | 303-304 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | 304 |
| OUR LIBRARY TABLE (South Africa; The Burden of the Balkans; The Story of Venice; Oscar Wilde in French; Through Isle and Empire; The Wisdom of the Desert; General History of the World; Nature and Sport in Britain; The Life and Times of St. Boniface; Kolonialpolitik; Two Reprints; Report of the Booksellers' Provident Institution) | 305-307 |
| LIST OF NEW BOOKS | 307 |
| LADY FERGUSON; MISTAKES IN PEERAGES; THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON | 308-309 |
| LITERARY GOSSIP | 309 |
| SCIENCE—MEDICAL BOOKS; THE N RAYS; THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP | 310-312 |
| FINE ARTS—CIMA DA CONEGLIANO; PORTRAITS OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS; SALES; GOSSIP | 312-313 |
| MUSIC—LONDON SYMPHONY CONCERT; MISS FANNY DAVIES'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT; GOSSIP; PER- FORMANCES NEXT WEEK | 314-315 |
| DRAMA—THE ORESTEAN TRILOGY OF ÆSCHYLUS; DIE WILDESTE; AGATHEA; THE CLOUDS AT OXFORD; GOSSIP | 315-316 |

LITERATURE

RECENT KEATS LITERATURE.

The Poems of John Keats. 2 vols. (Bell & Sons.)

Hyperion. A Facsimile of Keats's Autograph Manuscript, with a Transliteration of the Manuscript of 'The Fall of Hyperion, a Dream.' With Introduction and Notes by Ernest de Sélincourt. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

Recently Discovered Keats MSS. Note by the same in *Notes and Queries*, February 4th.

THE two quarto volumes named at the head of this notice do not make a wide appeal. They belong to an elaborate series called the "Chiswick Quartos," a series of reprints distinguished for the costliness of their material production. A certificate sets forth that 350 copies "have been printed for sale in Great Britain, and twenty copies for presentation," so that no Irish need apply, unless indeed the small demand in the Green Isle is to be met out of the presentation copies or supplied *via* the United States. A preliminary "note" gives the information that the volumes have been "edited by Mr. George Sampson"; that 'Otho the Great' and 'The Cap and Bells' have been "deliberately omitted," the one as a "futile drama," the other as "extremely feeble"; and that

"as most reprints give the order of Keats's own three volumes with Lord Houghton's posthumous appended, some interest may be found in the grouping of pieces adopted in the present issue."

So far as the grouping is concerned, we cannot say that the book commends itself to us. In vol. i. first come fifty-nine of Keats's sixty-one extant sonnets; then a group of "Odes &c."; then 'Endymion.' Vol. ii. contains "Early, Fugitive, and Posthumous Poems," of each of which sorts there are some among the sonnets and odes; then 'Songs and Ballads,' then 'Lamia,' 'Isa-

bella,' 'The Eve of St. Agnes,' 'The Eve of St. Mark,' 'Hyperion,' and 'Hyperion, a Vision.' Each group is unchronological. For those who do not care about textual niceties, and are not annoyed with an editor who, for example, represents Keats as writing in 'Hyperion' the line—

And diamond-paved lustrous long arcades,
and altering it in the "vision" to

And diamond-paned lustrous long arcades;
for those who only want Keats's best things printed very legibly on hand-made paper with red shoulder-notes instead of black headlines, and the paging at the bottom instead of the top, these two sumptuous volumes will be precious both for their beauty and for their scarcity; and the book has also this to recommend it, that Hilton's life size oil picture in the National Portrait Gallery is so admirably reproduced as a frontispiece that it really has a certain fascination, and probably represents an aspect of Keats's appearance, though not a characteristic one.

The 'Hyperion' book issued from the Clarendon Press is full of novel interest. It is, of course, a weariness to the flesh to handle and heave, to get out, turn over, and put away again, a volume bound in leather looking like chocolate and smelling like new boots, measuring as it lies open some 475 square inches; but if the book was to exist at all, it had to measure at least 280 of those inches in order to include a facsimile of Keats's manuscript. That it ought to exist we have no doubt; nor do we think there is any question that in this evidence of his qualifications for dealing with Keats's work Mr. de Sélincourt has won his spurs and put within the reach of fellow-students to whom the manuscripts dealt with are not accessible a truly valuable contribution to the material forming the basis of the text of Keats's works.

Till now the text of 'Hyperion' had to be approached without the aid of the poet's holograph manuscript. The lack was not of the first consequence, because there was not only his printed edition of 1820 in 'Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, &c.' but also the transcript of the holograph made for Woodhouse and revised by Keats himself. Still, a manuscript in the poet's writing always affords points of high critical interest; and the absence of this one was unfortunate, though not to be called calamitous. In the course of last autumn its discovery was announced in the newspapers, and it soon became known to those interested in such matters that it had after all survived in the hands of Leigh Hunt, whose son Thornton gave it to the sister of the late Dr. George Bird. The Trustees of the British Museum having purchased it from Miss Bird, the Delegates of the Clarendon Press got leave to produce a facsimile of it. Before the facsimile was ready the Earl of Orrewe found the long-lost manuscript from which his father, the late Lord Houghton, had published 'Another Version of Hyperion,' at present generally known as 'The Fall of Hyperion, a Dream.' This is not in Keats's handwriting, but is none the less of great critical value, as Lord Houghton had employed that liberal allowance of freedom which was not unusual half a century ago, and which he had employed in dealing with the text

of many of the letters of Keats published under his editorship. It is fortunate that both versions now appear together, edited and annotated with sympathy and acumen. It is, of course, not a facsimile of the later form of the poem, which accompanies the reproduction of the holograph earlier version; but what Mr. de Sélincourt calls a "transliteration," that is to say, in plain English, a printed letterpress copy. The whole body of notes and introductions to both versions must be consulted by any one hereafter editing Keats critically; but this is not the place to deal exhaustively with them.

Mr. de Sélincourt comments admirably on a great many points, as, for example, upon the growth of the beautiful passage forming lines 74 to 78 of the first book of 'Hyperion' from its original sketchy state, namely:—

The oaks stand charmed by the earnest stars
And through all night without a stir they rest,
Save from one sudden momentary gust
Which comes upon the silence and dies off,
As if the sea of air had but one wave.

In the absence of the manuscript it was not easy to imagine that so small an acorn could have been at the root of the

Tall oaks, branch-charmed by the earnest stars
of which the final version tells us that they
Dream, and so dream all night without a stir,
Save from one gradual solitary gust
Which comes upon the silence, and dies off,
As if the ebbing air had but one wave;

and Mr. de Sélincourt, with the corrected manuscript before him, traces with unerring instinct the mental process reflected in the successive changes. In a foot-note he suggests the operation of a "half-conscious reminiscence of a passage in the letters of Gray." The passage referred to, set out with faults of punctuation, which we need not reproduce from Mr. de Sélincourt's note, is as follows:—

"venerable beeches,.....that, like most other ancient people, are always dreaming out their old stories to the winds,

And as they bow their hoary tops relate,
In murmuring sounds, the dark decrees of fate;
While visions, as poetic eyes avow,
Cling to each leaf and swarm on every bough."

The same poetic frame of mind is reflected again in 'The Fall of Hyperion,' when Moneta says to the poet:—

Or thou might'st better listen to the wind,
Whose language is to thee a barren noise,
Though it blows legend-laden through the trees.

It is, of course, possible that Gray suggested Keats's anthropomorphic treatment of the oak trees; but it seems to us more likely that the frame of mind was directly Virgilian without the intervention of Gray; the atmosphere is Virgilian in each case, though Gray is playful and quasi-bucolic, and Keats in deadly artistic earnest. Gray, indeed, goes on to tell Horace Walpole of the very beech trees in question, that he habitually sits under one of them and reads Virgil; and when he wrote those couplets he was—well, not translating, but toying, however delicately, with the Sixth Æneid (282-4)—transferring to his uncle's beech-trees a thought of Virgil's about a certain mythic elm-tree:—

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
Ulmus opaca ingens quam sedem Somnia volgo
Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus hærent.

But in general terms it may be said all this tree poetry depending on anthropomorphism is traceable to that majestic book

the 'Georgics'; and without a single verbal parallelism, we should feel it safer to leap over Gray "squatting," as he says, *sub tegmine fagi*, and go straight to the lovely passage about the grafted tree marvelling at its changeling fruit and unfamiliar leaves:—

nec longum tempus, et ingens
Exiit ad cælum ramis felicibus arbor,
Miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma.

Keats when still a lad had gone so deep in Virgil as to translate a considerable portion of the 'Æneid,' and it is inconceivable that he did not know the 'Georgics.'

Mr. de Sélincourt does not always bring out with clearness and exactness his own acute and luminous criticisms of this text in its various stages; for instance, when he records that the words about Thea in the holograph—

Placed by her side the tallest Amazon
Had stood a little child—

ultimately became

By her in stature the tall Amazon
Had stood a pigmy's height—

he says:—

"The idea of comparing Thea's height with the stature of the Pigmy was doubtless suggested by 'Paradise Lost,' i. 780, where the devils are represented as

now less than smallest dwarfs.....like that Pigmean race,
&c."

But, in truth, Keats does not compare Thea with the Pigmy: he does a sort of proportion sum, in which it is the Amazon that he compares to a Pigmy. Stated fully, the sum is—As an ordinary person is to a Pigmy, so was Thea to a tall Amazon. Nevertheless, the point which Mr. de Sélincourt makes is excellent—that Keats got the illustration from Milton, and that "the Miltonic touch" was "a correction to the MS." by which he means that it was actually made by Keats on the manuscript, and not on the proof-sheets of the printed poem.

We notice that the editor has supplied brackets to the word *do* in l. 167 of 'The Fall of Hyperion,' thus:—

What benefit canst thou [do], or all thy Tribe,
To the great World?

He says "the brackets are in ink, by Woodhouse." This would really appear to be a reason for omitting the word, which interferes with the measure, removes the accent from the emphatic *thou*, and is not truly necessary to the sense. The only question is whether Woodhouse used the brackets in the ordinary sense, to imply that he had inserted the word. This is a point that wants clearing up, as does also the question where Mr. de Sélincourt got the reading of the same line in his introduction:—

What benefit could thou do or all thy tribe
To the great world?

Are we rash in hazarding the thought that his exactness in transcription is not on a level with his insight and intuition? Exactness seldom reigns in any editor possessing the last-named higher qualities.

On the authority of the Woodhouse transcript of 'The Fall of Hyperion'—and Woodhouse was extraordinarily exact—Mr. de Sélincourt is able to dismiss readings, or misreadings, for which Lord Houghton is responsible; and here again his notes are of excellent critical quality; indeed, he seems to be a born textual critic. A recovered

passage of this unhappy attempt to reconstruct 'Hyperion' has great interest as connecting the argument of the fragment, though it contains some petulant lines wholly opposed to the nobility of Keats's character at his healthiest. Up till now Canto I. of this poem has consisted of 444 lines; as issued in the volume before us the canto has 468. The omitted passage comes after that in which the dreamer exclaims to Moneta:—

That I am favor'd for unworthiness,
By such propitious parody medicin'd
In sickness not ignoble, I rejoice,
Aye, and could weep for love of such award.

As hitherto printed, this is immediately followed by the inquiry where he is, whose altar he is standing beside, by whose image, and to whom he is addressing himself; but now we read first:—

So answer'd I, continuing, "If it please.
"Majestic shadow, tell me: sure not all
"Those melodies sung into the World's ear
"Are useless: sure a poet is a sage;
"A humanist, Physician to all Men.
"That I am none I feel, as Vultures feel
"They are no birds when Eagles are abroad.
"What am I then: Thou spakest of my Tribe:
"What Tribe?" The tall shade veil'd in drooping
white

Then spake, so much more earnest, that the breath
Moved the thin linen folds that drooping hung
About a golden censer from the hand
Pendent—"Art thou not of the dreamer Tribe?
The Poet and the dreamer are distinct,
Diverse, sheer opposite, antipodes.
The one pours out a balm upon the World,
The other vexes it." Then shouted I
Spite of myself, and with a Pythia's spleen
Apollo! faded! O far flown Apollo!
Where is thy misty pestilence to creep
Into the dwellings, through the door crannies
Of all mock lyriets, large self worshippers
And careless Hectorers in proud bad verse.
Though I breathe death with them it will be life
To see them sprawl before me into graves.
Majestic shadow, tell me where I am, &c.

This is all new, except the first line and the last. It is easy enough to forgive Lord Houghton for omitting the whole twenty-four lines: Keats's fame was yet to be made, and the latter part of them, inseparable from the former and far better part, is quite unworthy of him. Now his fame is settled for ever; and we can accept thankfully all that elucidates the processes of his mind, in sickness as in sanity. We can even receive with equanimity the additions made to the bulk of Keats's 'Juvenilia' by a further draft on the Houghton manuscripts. In a communication to *Notes and Queries* (February 4th) Mr. de Sélincourt gives a set of verses, dated "Aug. 1814," beginning with the couplets:—

Fill for me a brimming bowl
And let me in it drown my soul:
But put therein some drug, designed
To banish women from my mind:

and this, though poor verse, is not only a good counterblast to the naughty lines "Give me women, wine, and snuff," but a worthy and Virgilian aspiration enough, even if it was not derived from the third Georgic:—

Sed non ulla magis viris industria firmat,
Quam venerem et cæci stimulos avertere amoris.

A sonnet 'On Peace' adds one to the number of Keats's sonnets, but nothing to their interest; while Mr. de Sélincourt's consultation of a transcript, made for Woodhouse, of the sonnet beginning

O that a week could be an age!

adds considerably to the interest of that sonnet, which is headed in the copy "To J. R." This heading has the effect of indi-

cating James Rice as the person addressed, and not John Hamilton Reynolds, who has usually been supposed to be the person. Reynolds was already quite enough in evidence in Keats's poetry, and it is pleasant to have the witty and lovable Rice brought there. In other respects Mr. de Sélincourt's handling of these newly found papers is skilful and judicious; and the edition of Keats's poetry which he is known to have in preparation may be awaited with confidence that it will be worthy of attentive examination.

With the Russians in Peace and War. By Col. the Hon. F. A. Wellesley. (Nash.)

THIS work appears at a most opportune moment. At a time when the eyes of the world are turned towards Russia struggling in the throes of internal and external difficulties it is well that we should be reminded that the events now passing are not the outcome of the day, but are the products of those popular characteristics which are deeply ingrained in the life of the nation. The Russians in the seventies were identical in every respect with the people of to-day, and the history of the entrance into, and general conduct of, the Turkish war might well serve, *mutatis mutandis*, as a record of the present campaign in the Far East. The same unpreparedness was observable then as now, and the same exaggeration of power and numbers was practised to deceive the enemy and the world in general.

The latter half of Col. Wellesley's deeply interesting volume is devoted to the Turkish war, which he followed throughout. As military attaché at St. Petersburg it was his duty to keep his Government informed of the military aspect of affairs, and, with shrewd impartiality, he reported to Lord Derby that the mobilization of the army, preparatory to the campaign, was being carried out with great difficulty. In fact, it was but an earlier example of the present state of things in Russia. By some indiscretion, which does not appear, the substance of the report leaked out, and the result was that Col. Wellesley was left in the cool shade of opposition, which was made evident to him by many palpable signs. For instance:—

"It was the Emperor's custom, on entering the Riding School for the usual Sunday guard-mounting parade, to walk down the line of foreign officers, shaking hands with them and addressing a few words to each. On one occasion, however, at the time of which I am speaking, his Majesty, though greeting my colleagues, simply returned my salute and passed on."

A subsequent scene at the French Embassy was followed by a paragraph in a local paper, and the snub diplomatic culminated in the omission of any invitation to Col. Wellesley to accompany the Emperor to the front.

This act of discourtesy was smoothed over, however, and a halting invitation came at last. But Col. Wellesley's troubles were not over yet. When he paid his respects to the Grand Duke Nicholas, who was in command of the Russian army, that officer broke out into a loud tirade at his visitor's supposed shortcomings, and finished a long and fierce attack by saying:—

"I warn you, however, that I shall have you strictly watched, and if you say, or do, or write anything of which I do not approve, I will turn you out of my army" ('Je vous chasserai de mon armée'), and as he uttered these words the Grand Duke snapped his fingers in the air." No wonder that Col. Wellesley respectfully declined the offered Grand Ducal hand at the close of the interview.

Col. Wellesley's description of the campaign is very interesting. He saw everything, including the battle of Plevna, of which he has a most graphic account, and was finally so far readmitted into the Tsar's confidence that he was entrusted with a mission to London to carry a statement of terms on which the Tsar would be willing to conclude peace.

A perusal of the history of this campaign must have a disturbing effect on the friends of Russia. The incompetence of the officers, from the Grand Dukes downward, was obvious, and the weapons of war were neither so numerous nor so effective as they professed to be. On one occasion a native of Moscow brought to the front specimens of an iron shield which he had invented, and of which he invited a trial. At the Tsar's command Russian rifles were fired at them with little result, upon which Col. Wellesley suggested that a Turkish rifle should be tried, when it was found that the projectile easily pierced the shields. After this, it is needless to say, a discreet silence was maintained about them.

How deeply the poison of corruption has permeated the several branches of the official world is exemplified by the story Col. Wellesley tells of the line-of-battle ship *Peter the Great*. This ship, after having been on the stocks for years, was launched by imperial command on the Admiralty report that she was fit for sea. Far from this being the case, however, her armour was unfitted and her turrets were made of canvas. At a naval review shortly afterwards, at which the Duke of Edinburgh was present, the Duke, at Col. Wellesley's suggestion, made a trial of the turrets. "After the review," writes Col. Wellesley, "the Duke of Edinburgh told me I was wrong about the turrets being made of wood, as he had placed his hand on one of them, and it was made of canvas and yielded to the pressure of his fingers."

Col. Wellesley fills two chapters with instances of corruption both in high places and low. One of the most typical is that of an engineer who wished to supply the Government with small floating light-houses for harbour purposes. Having failed to get an order, he was talking the matter over with a friend, and named the official to whom he had submitted his plans:—

"Oh," said the friend, "you applied to the wrong person—he is the man to give the order, but you should have approached him through Mademoiselle —, and she would have arranged it for you. It is not too late now." The engineer, acting on his friend's advice, made the acquaintance of the demoiselle, who named her price, and in due course he received an order for the company he represented."

But though Col. Wellesley has much to say on the "seamy" side of Russian life, he is able to show compensating features in the social existence of the great cities. No

people are more pleasant to meet in society than the Russians, and though they are no great respecters of truth—Col. Wellesley tells an amusing story of how he convicted Count Ignatieff of a falsehood—there is a charm about them which covers a multitude of sins. Of St. Petersburg itself he has not much to say that is laudatory, but of Moscow he writes in glowing terms:—

"Moscow is national in every sense of the term—it is more Russian than London is English; more Russian even than Paris is French. All the first traditions of the nation are closely connected with this splendid city, the quaint grandeur of which makes it an object of veneration to all these Russians, and a fitting home for the historical treasures of the country."

He visited the great fair at Nijni Novgorod, voyaged down the Volga, made a sojourn at Orenburg and in other Asiatic cities, and enjoyed the sport which the country was able to afford. One particularly interesting hunting episode he describes at length. In the company of Prince Dmitri Golitzin he engaged in bear-shooting at night, a dangerous proceeding which ended in a thrilling incident—so thrilling as to draw from the Tsar the remark at a subsequent supper at St. Petersburg:—

"I hear what you and Golitzin have been about. It is the first time that a bear has been killed in my country by night, and it shall be the last. Your enterprise was foolhardy in the extreme. However, I congratulate you. It must indeed have been exciting."

We put down this fascinating work with regret. It is full of episode, and Col. Wellesley admits us so frankly into his confidence, that in reading his narrative we almost seem to realize the presence of the grand dukes, princes, and generals. But, we must add, before closing this notice, our surprise that those in authority have not demurred to the publication of it, and used the powers which the Official Secrets Acts allow them. Not that *The Athenæum* approves of such Acts, which obscure the truth of history; but it is notorious that men who have retired from the public service have got into trouble for saying much less in print.

The Crisis of the Confederacy: a History of Gettysburg and the Wilderness. By Capt. Cecil Battine. (Longmans & Co.)

THERE are many points at which the British army fails to shine among the armies of the world. Military literature and history form one, although it is universally recognized that Henderson's 'Life of Stonewall Jackson' is a brilliant exception. The object of Capt. Battine in the work before us seems to have been to carry on the story after General Jackson's death, with sufficient explanation of what had preceded to make his book something different from a mere continuation.

All works upon the Civil War, except those which follow only the fortunes of one great man, are of necessity exposed to the charge of confusion, to which indeed the greatest of English military books, Napier's 'Peninsula War,' is also open. In 1866, in 1870, and in Manchuria, although several armies were engaged, and operations sometimes took place in widely separated districts, yet matters were comparatively

simple as compared with those in the Peninsula, in South Africa, or in that war portions of which Capt. Battine has surveyed. Our author has facilitated his own task by having main regard to what seems to many, and certainly seemed at the time to both the Union and rebel Governments, the principal operations. But we shall have to show that this resolve on Capt. Battine's part is not fair to General Grant, who had a complete view of the whole war, who was as much in command of Sherman in Georgia as he was of Meade in the next tent, and who never for one moment forgot the sole object—the destruction of the Confederacy—in a too close regard to the fighting which was taking place under his own eye.

If we appear to damp the ardour of a soldier, evidently thoughtful and well informed, who ought to be petted by us on his entry into a field in which all British military talent should be welcome, we shall make amends by our recognition that the volume contains reflections of the highest value, and, in spite of a certain obvious hastiness of execution, pages of great literary merit.

History has, on the whole, been unduly favourable to the Southern generals, and has failed to recognize in sufficient degree the powers of General Grant. The Confederacy, on account of its comparatively limited resources, enormous though these were, and shrinking as they did to a smaller place only when set against the immense wealth and population of the North, was supposed to be a David fighting against a Goliath. It was thought to be a chivalrous small State, with the lesser but more gallant army, struggling to free itself from uninteresting hordes, doomed to failure until at last they obtained the services of what soldiers call "a butcher" to command them. That the facts were very different, of course, Capt. Battine, like all clear-sighted observers in the present day—like the Southern soldiers who still survive—admits. But none of us perhaps makes the admission in sufficiently ample terms. In the most critical fighting of the earlier stages of the struggle the troops of the Confederacy were present on those fields of battle which most struck the eye in forces generally equal, and always at least nearly equal, to those of their Northern opponents. Grant first, taking Sherman with him, formed a true view of the nature of the struggle; but Grant's operations in Virginia were never considered by him as specially important in themselves, and the march across the Southern States to the sea, cutting the Confederacy in two and paralyzing its resistance, was planned by him, and would have been executed by him, instead of by Sherman, had he remained Commander-in-Chief in the West instead of becoming the first and last Commander-in-Chief of all the Union forces in the field. The armies engaged in the Gettysburg and Wilderness campaigns were only about a fifth of the forces of the belligerents.

Capt. Battine in his preface shows indeed that he feels that the sympathy given to the vanquished has caused less than justice to be done to the equally praiseworthy courage "which succeeded in preserving intact the heritage of the American nation, and which triumphed over foes

so formidable." But in this fine passage he alludes to "the dazzling genius of some of the Confederate generals," and although in a list of the great masters of the military art he afterward groups Grant and Sherman with Lee and Jackson, the effect of his book as a whole is to give additional sanction to the view which places Lee far above Grant. We ought incidentally to state that in this volume, as in most of those which come before us, the index is imperfect and misleading. When we tried, after reading the book, to find once more the most important passage about Lee, we discovered that it was missing among those attached to his name in the index. It is on p. 114, where Lee is compared with the Duke of Marlborough and, in some points, with Napoleon. Capt. Battine, moreover, claims, we think, too much credit for Lee as a master of offensive movements. We are inclined, on the contrary, to agree with those who think that after Lee found that he had met a great general in Grant, he showed undue timidity in offence. No doubt the condition of the South was perilous in the extreme, and caution was enjoined upon Lee by his Government; but the defensive policy which he adopted played Grant's game, and the only chance of success which in 1864 was presented to the South lay in the offensive. To wait for attack in the neighbourhood of Richmond, behind earthworks, and to avoid opportunities of counter-stroke against troops whose discipline had been shaken by the repulse of their gallant assaults, was to render the fate of the Confederacy certain.

A great deal of space is given in this volume to the preliminary view of the state of things which preceded Lee's invasion of the North after Jackson's death, and to the Gettysburg campaign; while the circumstances in which Grant was called to the supreme command, and the views held by him at the time when he undertook it, and ultimately carried to full success, are summarized in a more brief fashion. Yet it is in this later portion of Capt. Battine's book, which commences only at p. 345, that he begins to draw the lessons which are most valuable. On his own plan of his book we should have preferred a fuller treatment of the later part.

When we come to detail, we note the same tendency slightly to exaggerate the virtues of Lee and slightly to undervalue the services of Grant. We do not know, for example, from which of the many authorities Capt. Battine draws his list of the losses of the Federal army in the Wilderness in two days of May. The wounded and prisoners appear to us to come from one of the many accounts more or less official, and the number of the killed from another. Capt. Battine says "four thousand mortally hurt," which is an unusual form of words, and he then gives the wounded as 9,000. There was, no doubt, an extraordinary discrepancy between the Adjutant-General, the Surgeon-General, and General Meade in their account of the losses. But those who have compared all the official documents, which are very full, have shown the stupendous mistakes of Meade, and how he made them. The killed in the two days' fighting were, according to the Adjutant-

General, 2,200; according to the Surgeon-General, 2,000; and according to General Meade, whose blunder has been made evident, 3,200. There is, we think, little ground for Capt. Battine's statement, "By far the greatest material damage befell the Federal army"; and we are not disposed to think with him that the battle was "among Lee's best performances."

In the account of the fighting of the 12th of May, and generally of the engagements known as Spottsylvania, Capt. Battine's language is such as to suggest that the Federals had considerable superiority of force over Lee. But the authority which he prefers—namely, that of General Humphreys, Chief of the Staff, who wrote "The Campaign in Virginia, 1864"—can hardly be quoted for this view. It is impossible to arrive at certainty upon the subject, but all the figures and all the dispatches which bear upon it can be found in the second and third volumes of General Badeau's "Military History of Grant." The only importance of the details is that they illustrate the military reputation of Lee and Grant, and that the facts now known appear to us to support the view that Grant cannot be said to have been defeated in the fighting of May, 1864, and that he had every reason to be satisfied with the success of the Virginian, as with that of the Western, portion of his schemes.

In his writing on these engagements of May Capt. Battine, as in one other important passage, decries the use of cavalry on the plan which was generally adopted by both the American armies, and says of Spottsylvania:—

"Grant had yielded to the temptation of detaching his cavalry against the enemy's communication, an evil course which is always attractive when sounder methods fail."

We do not agree that Sheridan's great ride constituted an inferior use of the mounted troops compared with anything which could have been done with them in the field at Spottsylvania, considering the nature of the country—thick everywhere, and generally, also, swampy. Neither is Capt. Battine, perhaps, entirely consistent upon this subject, for he appears to praise an earlier raid by Stuart, the famous cavalry general, who was, indeed, fatally wounded during the struggle with Sheridan at the time of Spottsylvania. At p. 14 the account of "Stuart's first great raid" looks, we think, a little inconsistent with the doctrine on this subject of other portions of the book. On the whole, however, we are with Capt. Battine in regard to cavalry, and think that he draws, with great ability, the right deductions from the facts bearing on the use of cavalry which the history of war affords.

In his account of Cold Harbor Capt. Battine again exaggerates the success of Lee. He says, indeed, of the North, "The army was beaten, and with appalling loss of life"; and he goes on,

"the enormous proportion of the dead being due to the fact that after the action neither side would propose an armistice to collect the sufferers between the lines."

We think that less than justice is done to the Federal side in both these statements. The loss at Cold Harbor was nothing like so great as in the two days known as Wilderness or in the engagements known as

Spottsylvania; and the sufferings of the wounded were, we think, rather the fault of Lee than of both sides. Lee was behind his lines; Grant was upon his own ground; and the wounded lay between them under fire. Grant at once proposed what is now the practice under the Geneva Convention, or offered any other method of picking up the wounded of both sides. Lee held out for a formal application for an armistice; and it is difficult to see why he did so, except from a desire to show that a victory had been won. Again, the failure of June 17th at Petersburg is set down as "a stinging defeat" "to Grant." It was undoubtedly a check, in the repulse of an assault—one of many in the war—to forces which were under Grant's supreme command; but Grant was not himself present at the attack; and if there was any fight in the whole war which was Meade's own, the attempted rush on Petersburg on the evening of June 17th was Meade's. Grant meanwhile had his eyes more firmly fixed upon the Western forces under his command than upon the fighting in Virginia, and never for a moment believed that the certainty of complete success was affected by fighting in which he engaged, in pursuance of his policy of wearing out the resistance of the South. Grant commanded half a million men, of whom but one hundred thousand were with him and Meade in the Wilderness campaign.

For this and other reasons, we think it an over-statement to describe the whole effect of the Wilderness campaign in Capt. Battine's words:—

"Lee had emerged triumphant from a campaign which is surpassed by no other in..... skilful direction. Even the glories of the campaign of France in 1814, and Frederic's wonderful defiance of his enemies in the Seven Years' War, pale before Lee's astonishing performance."

Capt. Battine, however, goes on to base what we think too strong a claim for Lee upon the fact, as to which we agree with him, that "neither Napoleon, till he met Wellington, nor Frederic at any time, was opposed to such a dangerous enemy as Grant."

In Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's essay on the American Civil War, which stands first in his "War and Policy," he points out that Grant's plan was to absorb Lee's energies while "the decisive blows were struck by Sherman," and, as we think, rightly adds, "the object was completely attained." Here is our main difference with Capt. Battine, but it is a difference which extends beyond him, and in which he has on his side nearly all writers on the Civil War.

One of the finest of many admirable passages in Capt. Battine's book is that in which he draws the moral from the career of Jackson:—

"The possession of such a leader is of priceless value to any state.....In most armies of long-established tradition every circumstance usually militates against the rise of a great leader.....His superiors will become jealous and suspicious when they note his rising talent and impatience of stupid control. But having regard to the preciousness of the possession it is wise not to render its existence impossible. While a certain dead level of reliable mediocrity may be required for the higher ranks of any army, it is not therefore necessary to stamp out of the ranks all critical

faculty, all original talent. The richer and more civilised a nation becomes the more desirable are the prizes to be won by courage, energy and ambition, and the more attractive will peaceful pursuits become in comparison with the monotonous and poverty-stricken career of a soldier in times of peace. Yet for many years to come heredity will provide a certain number of capable men ready to endure poverty in order to follow the military professions by land and sea. If some scope is given to rising ability it will never be impossible to find a leader to whom the 'good ordinary general'.....is a mere plaything."

The general observations upon cavalry, which we think excellent, begin on p. 392. They soon lead up to a well-deserved criticism upon our own use of cavalry in the South African war, and to an explanation of the plan followed with regard to our mounted infantry, which is contrasted with the better system which was, we agree with Capt. Battine, open to, and even easy of, adoption. Our author then passes on to the question of shock tactics. As a cavalry officer he naturally takes the cavalry view, and there can be no doubt that, whatever may be the opinion in this country, the best military opinion of the world is upon his side. At the beginning of the volume Capt. Battine has some remarks on cavalry and artillery considered together, which are perhaps rather true in their depreciation of the artillery fire of the British army than of the military art in general. The experience of the war in Manchuria has, we think, been different, and there can be no doubt that the French attach increased importance in their calculations to field artillery as compared to that attached to it a few years ago, and believe all experience in the field up to the present time to be useless, owing to its inapplicability to artillery fire as now developed in the armies of France.

One of the most useful lessons drawn by Capt. Battine from his studies is alluded to in the proper place at the very end of his work, but is better expressed in a chance passage somewhat thrown away on p. 112. All soldiers resent interference by politicians with forces in the field, as illustrated by the control exercised over Lee by Jefferson Davis. It is difficult to blame Lincoln for interfering with men like Pope. The fault lay in the selection. But in the following passage, based on the mistakes of Jefferson Davis, Capt. Battine is thinking of ourselves:—

"A democratic State whose politicians pride themselves on ignorance of war, which they leave to its professors, is in an evil case; but it is hardly less mischievous when the leading men of a country, however able, are not aware of the limit of their knowledge and seek to direct matters without the best professional advice—a state of things generally brought about by the incompetence of the military chiefs at the time, who, having forfeited the confidence of their political colleagues, have induced the latter to think they could manage the whole business far better themselves."

We feel sure that our author has hit the mark. The politicians are not anxious to act in military "matters without the best professional advice." When they do interfere, it is because they have discovered that the list of field-m Marshals, generals, and lieutenants-general, contains hardly any names in which they can place full confi-

dence, and that the two or three great officers who are competent to advise them and worthy to be trusted are wanted in six or seven different places at the same time.

In dealing with the lists of the Federal forces, and with the preparations to resist Lee's invasions of the North, it is interesting to note the command of "the Middle Department," comprising Maryland and part of Virginia, by Major-General Lewis Wallace, whose administrative services and careful dispositions are continually referred to by all authorities. What is fame? "Le Wallace" is known to millions of people as "the popular author of 'Ben Hur.' " His really great historical novel, 'The Fair God,' is so little remembered that one of the most literary and most accurate of French newspapers, in his obituary a few weeks ago, translated the title not 'Le Dieu Blond,' but 'Le Dieu Juste.'

We heartily commend the volume of Capt. Battine, both for its own merits, and because of the wisdom of encouraging among British soldiers studies such as those to which his attention has been turned.

L'Épopée Byzantine à la fin du Dixième Siècle.
Troisième Partie, 1025-57. Par Gustave Schlumberger, Membre de l'Institut.
(Paris, Hachette.)

We are glad to welcome the fourth of the series of magnificent volumes in which M. Schlumberger has related the history of a hundred years of the Eastern Roman Empire. The first, on Nicephorus Phocas, we reviewed in *The Athenæum* fifteen years ago; the present book brings us down to the accession of the Comnenian dynasty, and we regret that it is to be the last. M. Schlumberger tells us in his preface that he regards M. Chalandon, author of an excellent monograph on Alexius Comnenus, as his Elisha. But we must felicitate him on having completed triumphantly his original programme. Not our least obligation is for the wealth of illustrations which he has spared no pains in gathering from all sources, and which may, perhaps, be said to form the distinctive feature of his work. They are strictly contemporary illustrations: "c'est comme une illustration des faits par l'art et l'archéologie." We may again, as in reviewing a previous volume, call special attention to the historical scenes taken from the precious Madrid manuscript of the history of Scylitzes. It is most interesting to see how an eleventh-century artist represented the marriage of the Empress Zoe with Romanus Argyros, or Zoe and her sister tranquillizing a mob, or Constantine IX. sailing up the Bosphorus to fight with the Russians, or Michael V. and his uncle dragged across the market-place and blinded. M. Schlumberger is able to show us, from his own valuable collection, a leaden seal belonging to the historian Michael Attaleiates, and another—perhaps the most precious in existence—which is inscribed with the name of the Northman Hervé, the "Francopulos." Readers who have not technical knowledge will perhaps wish that the author had transcribed and translated the inscriptions on the monuments and objects which he reproduces.

In the period of thirty years which

elapsed between the death of Constantine VIII., the last emperor of the Basilian dynasty, and the revolution which placed Isaac Comnenus on the throne, there is no great sovereign or commanding figure. At no time, even in Byzantine palaces, was a Court more enmeshed in intrigues than when the legitimacy of the Imperial succession was determined by the two old ladies Zoe and Theodora, the sisters of Basil II. In the invaluable history of Psellus, which was unknown to Finlay, we find portraits of the emperors and empresses, which lend human interest to a chronicle which would otherwise seem merely sordid and dull. Psellus was not altogether an admirable character; but he played a part in affairs, and he knew his world. He has enabled us to revise the older views of the emperors of this period. M. Schlumberger recognizes that there is much to be said for Michael IV. as well as for Constantine IX.—that there is something even to be said for Michael V.

The reader of this volume will be deeply impressed with the inadequacy of Finlay's chapters on this period. There is not a word in Finlay of the notable embassy which the Emperor Conrad sent to the Court of Constantine VIII. to seek a Greek princess in marriage for the boy-prince Henry. In the English historian's notice of the annexation of Armenia by Constantine IX. the name of Gregory Magistros, the erudite Armenian baron who played a considerable rôle in the affairs of his country, does not appear. The remarkable revival of higher education, for his interest in which the same emperor deserves full credit—the movement in which Psellus, Xiphilin, Likhudes, and John Mauropos were conspicuous figures—is passed over without notice by Finlay. In forming a conception of the best Byzantine society it should never be forgotten that a training in classical Greek literature was always considered an essential part of higher education. It was for contemporary readers, not for posterity, that ancient texts were transcribed in books which preserve for us the works of Homer and Æschylus, Plato and Thucydides. Psellus lectured at Constantinople on Aristophanes and Menander, on Lysias and Demosthenes. Everybody knows how towards the end of the Middle Ages Greek manuscripts were brought to Western libraries. But it is too often ignored that the existence of these manuscripts was due to the fact that in the Byzantine world, which Western writers have so generally despised and decried, the Greek classics formed a part of education. There were declines and revivals of learning, but the tradition was never broken.

The most famous event in the reign of Constantine IX. was the final breach between the Greek and Latin Churches. M. Schlumberger gives a full account of the circumstances, taking advantage of the investigations of M. Bréhier. Finlay devoted about a page to the subject, but it is to be noted that he rightly placed the responsibility upon the Patriarch, not upon the Pope. In the rupture of 1054 the Emperor Constantine was on the side of the Pope, but he was unable to impose his will on the powerful and wilful Patriarch, Michael Kerularios. It was a rupture, but we may call attention to the important point made

by M. Bréhier that the rupture was not at that time considered by either party as a definite schism.

M. Schlumberger has used, besides the works of Psellus, another source unknown to Finlay, the 'Strategikon' of Kekaumenos, published by Vasilievski from a unique manuscript preserved at Moscow. In it we get some welcome light on the career of Harald Hardrada, the Norwegian warrior who was slain on English soil in 1066. It was known from Scandinavian sources that he had entered the service of the emperors, and fought in Mediterranean lands; but no mention of his name had been found in Greek sources until the 'Strategikon' was discovered. M. Schlumberger, however, is mistaken in supposing that the passage relating to Harald occurs in the 'Strategikon' itself. It occurs in a distinct and later document, a *λόγος νομβρητικός*, addressed, perhaps, to Alexius Comnenus, which was, through an error, joined on to the 'Strategikon.' The two works are rightly separated in the edition of 1896. This passage both confirms the chief statements of the Northern sagas and adds new information. Harald entered the service of Michael IV. with a band of 500 Varangian followers. For his services against the Saracens in Sicily he was made a *manglabites*, and for his assistance in a Bulgarian expedition a *spatharocandidatus*. On the death of Michael V. he wished to return to Norway, but Constantine IX. refused him permission, and he was obliged to make his escape secretly. This notice is of great interest in itself, and further important for the light which it reflects on the historical credibility of the 'Heimskringla' and Scandinavian sagas.

M. Schlumberger's works have already borne fruit in England. His 'Nicéphore Phocas' inspired Mr. Frederic Harrison's recent romance 'Theophano,' which has disclosed a new world to many to whom Nicephorus and Tzimitzes were not so much as names.

A System of Metaphysics. By G. S. Fullerton. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

WHEN the necessities of life had become plentiful, then, according to Aristotle, did the men of old take to philosophizing, by way of diversion, and the better to occupy their new-found leisure. And now in America the same thing, evidently, has come about. Here, at any rate, we have some quarter of a million words about metaphysics—not exactly the kind of "lightning lunch" on which the life of "hustle" is sustained. Prof. Fullerton has indeed, at times, an inkling that, relatively to the needs of publishers and readers, space and time are by no means infinite. "But I must not loiter," he writes on his five hundred and eighty-third page. Alas! Pegasus has the bit between his teeth. "I have been betrayed," we read some way further on, "into criticising Prof. Royce's argument at much greater length than I had intended." It must be allowed, however, that, from out of his armchair, the professor discourses right pleasantly. *Hic est pura oratio.* Written as the book is round the classical discussions of the British philosophers, page on page of whose works

is transcribed entire, it manages to reproduce in its tone and manner something of that "large utterance of the early gods," whereto a Germanizing generation is nowadays for the most part impotent to fit its crabbed dialectics.

Turning to the matter, we commit ourselves, not without misgiving, to a general characterization of its tendency. Prof. Fullerton in his title promises a "system." But surely never was a system set forth less systematically. For one thing, criticism decidedly outruns construction. For another thing, signposts are few; the leading positions are not precisely formulated; there is a total want of retrospective summary; the order of treatment takes itself for granted. Still we shall not, probably, go far wrong in describing Prof. Fullerton as a realist. Now a realist is, at the philosophical level at least, a rarity. The defence by an expert of so unpopular a position thus furnishes philosophers with an opportunity of demonstrating on the living subject the efficacy of those thrusts before which the man of straw never fails to go down, to the languid "Habet" of the class. It may be a case of one man against a host. But at all events Prof. Fullerton shows plenty of fight and plenty of resource. And in metaphysics, as there are no lost causes, so neither are there machine-made arms of precision to nullify the native quality of the warrior.

Prof. Fullerton clears the ground for his own construction by critical demolition wholesale. As in the tale, it is a case of "heads off all round save mine." There is a disease which proves to be endemic in British philosophy, and that is the theory of representative perception:—

"The plain man distinguishes, in his loose fashion, between a man's ideas of things and the things themselves, and he admits that if the ideas are not true representatives, their possessor will not truly know the things. The psychologist makes more distinct the line of separation, and conceives the man's whole experience of an outer world to be a mere copy of what is external, describing in detail the elements of which it is built up and the process of its formation. Both hold, explicitly or implicitly, that we perceive directly the outer world, and that we do not so perceive it, but only infer it. The contradiction is there. It is embedded in the very structure of the psychological position, the standpoint of common thought and of natural science."

Now Prof. Fullerton is with those who hold that psychology, in so far as it undertakes to be a special science and nothing more, is justified by the logic of practical success in working from presuppositions of contradictory appearance. But metaphysics is denied this privilege. Its business is with the ultimate, and a self-contradictory ultimate is not to be dreamt of. Turn, however, to Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Hamilton, Mill—even Reid—and what do we find? That the trail of the psychological method is over them all. One and all tend to put symbol and thing symbolized into different worlds, presuming the while that we, confined to the world of symbols, can know it to be such.

As the foundation of his system, then, Prof. Fullerton propounds a doctrine of the true nature of thinking by means of a symbol or representative:—

"We can only know through a representative those things which this representative can truly represent—that is to say, those things which contain identical elements with it, and in so far as they contain identical elements with it. A representative can never stand for something else in so far as that other thing differs from it. A sound, as sound, cannot represent a color as color, nor can it make in any way comprehensible to a man who has never seen a color what the nature of the latter may be. Thus, if we know immediately only elements in consciousness, it is inconceivable that we should, by means of these, represent to ourselves elements of a different kind in so far as they are different."

No justification is offered of this reduction of the symbol to the specimen, and that though the notion of the identical is by no means self-explaining in a philosophy that tries to do without a knower, and makes external reality consist in a mere manifold thinly disguised as a "complex" of "sensational elements." The principle, in fact, seems to be one of those which cover no more than the application awaiting authorization. So we pass on to consider the application on its own merits.

Starting, as for the purposes of metaphysical analysis we needs must do, from the given, we find, it is argued, that givenness in nothing apart from reference, and that reference is always two-faced, always implies the two "orders," the objective and the subjective, together and at once. So far so good. We have heard something like this before. But what of the common point from which this divagation of references proceeds? Here Prof. Fullerton becomes original. For no common point is provided by a system which treats the notion of a knower as superfluous. We are vaguely informed, indeed, that the differentiation of aspects falls within "the limits of experience," or "consciousness." But this is no absolute idealism. The two sides of experience are not exhibited as necessary to one another, as mutually interpenetrative, even in the dead-alive fashion of the functions of a thinking apotheosized as a thoughtness. Prof. Fullerton's "experience" is not even a titular king, a mummified Pharaoh; it is simply nobody and nothing at all. The split in the trousers runs right up to the top. But surely it is not a pair of breeches in any sense, when one leg is being worn in Timbuctoo and the other in Tonga. Prof. Fullerton is ready to confess to a "dualism," regardless of the copybook maxim that "dualism is philosophic death," or, in other words, that, to be a consistent dualist, you must cease to be able to count two. He prefers, however, to describe his theory as a "parallelism." He then, as is his wont, proceeds to elucidate the term by explaining what it does not mean:—

"We must not conceive of a man's mind as lying beside his brain in space, as we do conceive of parallel lines as lying beside each other. We must not think of it as fitted to his brain as a gilt halo is fitted to the head of a saint in a picture by Fra Angelico. The warning is by no means superfluous, for the error appears to be a very easy one to fall into. We are all apt to talk as though the relation of mind and brain were more or less analogous to this; and when, before our classes, we attempt to make clear certain psychological facts by the aid of diagrams upon a blackboard, we place brains and ideas side by side, as though they really

occurred side by side in nature. The endeavor to point out to the student that this diagrammatic representation is faulty is met by the triumphant query: 'When a man goes to Europe, may we not assume that he takes his mind with him?'

It does not seem exactly a wise step, on the part at least of one who, as we have seen, sets forth to wipe away from metaphysics the trail of the psychological method, thus to appropriate to an unfamiliar metaphysical use an expression currently employed by psychology, in its capacity of special science, to denote a standpoint admittedly provisional. But, apart from the question of words, can any valid conception at all be formed of the alleged relation between the objective and subjective spheres? There are difficulties enough, no doubt, however you seek to relate them. Make knowledge the unifier, and our trying to know becomes illusion. Make our trying the real bond, and a highly precarious "we" is left confronted by a no less precariously plastic "not ourselves." But such attempts, at any rate, set the ultimate problem, if they do not solve it. Prof. Fullerton's system ignores the very problem of the possibility of system. He attacks two universes with a characterless medium warranted "for external application only." Result: not one dualism, but two universes and a characterless medium as before.

In thus laying the axe to the very root of the tree we appear to absolve ourselves of the need to deal in detail with the branches. There is one ramification of the system, however, that starts almost from the base of the trunk, namely, the doctrine of "ejects," that is, other minds. Prof. Fullerton's position in this regard is instructive, if only because it is thereby crucially shown how, with all his apparent concern to start on equal terms with the objective and the subjective, he is, nevertheless, the width of heaven away from the starting-point of the critical philosophy—a starting-point which at a first glance he might be thought to have adopted. To this question of "ejects" his attention may well have been drawn by a recent work of his colleague, Prof. Strong, in which a view essentially resembling Clifford's identification of other minds with things-in-themselves is plausibly maintained. It is to the credit of Columbia University to have thus twice, in close succession, got to grips with a difficulty which heretofore philosophy had but touched with the tips of its fingers. Perhaps the vagueness of previous utterances on the subject is answerable for the following historical misstatement:—

"It is a commonplace of literature that we arrive at a knowledge of the existence of other minds by a process of inference. That we are not conscious of the contents of other minds as we are conscious of the contents of our own, every one is ready to admit. The only question seems to be as to the precise nature of the inference, and as to its justification."

Every one is ready to admit nothing of the kind. Let us quote from a recent work of Hegelian tendency (Prof. J. H. Muirhead, 'Philosophy and Life,' p. 227):—

"No argument can be brought in support of the view that the existence of other minds is hypothetical, which would not apply equally *mutatis mutandis* to the existence of our own. Here, as in the case of subject and object in

general, it is better to say that 'others' consciousness' is one of two factors which the analysis of self-consciousness yields to the psychologist, 'own-consciousness' being the other. They thus stand on the same level of immediacy, for neither is really immediate at all."

Now had Prof. Fullerton been acquainted with such a view as is here enunciated, he might have been constrained by its consistency (for it has, at all events, that merit) to reflect on the inconsistency of his own position. For with him, whilst subject and object are immediate, the eject is not immediate. Thus his is a solipsism that cannot even plead subjectivism as its excuse. This is a triumph for that psychological method which metaphysics sought to hustle from the field. Immovable and unabashed, it revengefully proclaims that metaphysics is only somebody's metaphysics after all.

NEW NOVELS.

Peter's Mother. By Mrs. Henry De la Pasture. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MRS. DE LA PASTURE concerns herself in her new story with that great and eternal conflict—the conflict of temperaments. Without it where would be the art of fiction and the conduct of life? The result of her use of the theme is a story of some charm and insight painted in soft and quiet hues. In the conflict the gentle imaginative woman who calls Peter son goes to the wall, and the personalities of the stolid, self-satisfied family she has married into stand their ground only too well by force of sheer inertia. For twenty years, since her early orphaned girlhood, the well-meaning but tedious guardian (who becomes her husband) and his small-minded, old-fashioned ancient sisters have almost unconsciously repressed and depressed her at every turn of their joint lives. Her natural gaiety of heart and exquisite beauty have gradually failed and paled under the process. At the early age of thirty-five, when Peter, aged eighteen, shows fair promise of becoming in many ways a replica of his father, she and most of the people round her think of her as already old. But the whirligig of time brings changes and revenges. Sir Timothy (a well-conceived portrait of a stout old conservative country gentleman), who has for many years made her a captive to his bow and spear, dies under a surgical operation early in the book. Peter, her dour, wilful, but cherished boy, has just before decamped for South Africa and the front without leave or farewell. His father and aunts have (still without being actually unkind) managed to imbue the youth with the idea that his beautiful well-born mother is really a person of no importance. Charm of character and quick and kindly impulses are hers, but not strength to withstand the constant pressure laid upon her. Her husband's cousin arrives on the scene—a legal celebrity about ten years her senior, appointed to the management of the property and, to some extent, of the rebellious Peter. He has only seen the mother once on her wedding day, but the impression of her grace and radiance has never been effaced. He falls into a deep love and longing to restore to her what she has lost in the years of the locust. Soon his devotion and chivalry begin to win her

back to life and joy, and love for him. But they have reckoned without their Peter! He is the obstacle to the union of hearts and the hopes of an aftermath of happiness. Here the story may be said to begin, with its interesting difficulties. How is Peter to be made aware of the position of affairs when he arrives, minus an arm, with remorse for his past harshness to his mother, and a stubborn resolve to live for her?—which may be interpreted (in spite of his good points) as a resolve that she is to live for him as she has done for his father before him. She finds how impossible it is to explain things to a son who cannot imagine in a woman of "her age" any longing after personal happiness. The poor lady is ready to give up the fight and settle down. Not so her lover. His persistence and tact and the daring conduct of a young person called Sarah vanquish Peter's celibacy very rapidly. The situation is uncommon, and it is prettily and effectively presented. Knowledge of the world and of human nature is evident in many places, also a feeling for scenery as it shows itself in Devonshire.

Fata Morgana. By André Castaigne. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THERE are almost five hundred pages of this romance of art student life in Paris, which is the work of a somewhat Americanized Frenchman, who himself supplies scores of spirited illustrations. Admirers of such works as Du Maurier's 'Trilby' should find pleasure in this long story. Its principal fault is that it is utterly lacking in shape and cohesion. A more striking example of bad architecture in fiction we have rarely seen. It is like a building which has been erected haphazard by a band of workmen who not merely were without plans and specifications, but had not even a foreman to direct their labours. Thus we have all sorts of florid ornamentation here, and an essential wall lacking there; soaring pinnacles in one part, and an entire lack of proper foundation in another. This want of cohesion robs the book of importance, but leaves it a lively, picturesque tale, full of good scenes, high spirits, vivid pieces of description, and Gallic dash and enthusiasm. The latter part of it is curiously theatrical, and there is entertainment to be found in most of its chapters.

The Clansman. By Thomas Dixon, jun. (Heinemann.)

THIS is the second book of a series planned by the author to illustrate what he calls the race conflict in America. He refers to the reactionary régime which made life in the South hideous for white men for some time after the conclusion of the war of secession. The tale is dedicated to an uncle of the author's who was a member of the "Ku Klux Klan," a secret society of men sworn to protect white interests after the negro enfranchisement, when the whites, "poor" and otherwise, were pitifully in need of protection. Mr. Dixon takes his purpose very seriously, for he holds that

"the chaos of blind passion that followed Lincoln's assassination is inconceivable to-day."

The revolution it produced in our Government and the bold attempt of Thaddeus Stevens to Africanize ten great States of the American Union read now like tales from 'The Arabian Nights.'.....How the young South, led by the reincarnated souls of the clansmen of old Scotland, went forth under this cover and against overwhelming odds, daring exile, imprisonment, and a felon's death, and saved the life of a people, forms one of the most dramatic chapters in the history of the Aryan race."

We may not all of us share that view but we may all, or most of us, be interested by Mr. Dixon's romantic handling of the theme as he conceives it. Two continuous love stories, and adventures innumerable, have gone to the making of a lively, glowing story, full of American zest and American colloquialism, but full, also, of genuine feeling and the swing of good narrative.

The Marble City. By G. B. Burgin. (Hutchinson & Co.)

FROM his dedication of this book to the Bishop of Ripon one learns that its author looks forward with calmness to that doubtless distant day "when the inevitable happens, and in the hurry and rush of modern life it is forgotten." The reference is to 'The Marble City' itself, a naive tale of Canadian life, full of mild comicality, obvious pathos, and the sort of "direct appeal" which fascinated Mr. Bent Pitman in 'The Wrong Box.' Mr. Burgin occupies a well-established position in the new kailyard of fiction, which handles interests that are parochial, but not Scotch—which inclines to pettiness, yet deals with open spaces and the fringes of the Empire. The books of this school have very little to do with literature, yet they are stories that give innocent pleasure to a large class of kindly people, and, as such, by no means merit severe handling. Further, in the case of some of them, they add to the common knowledge of the Empire, and so may be welcomed.

Esclave. By Gérard d'Houville. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

'ESCLAVE' is a naughty tale, and is slight in construction, but well written. The scene is laid among the descendants of the French in New Orleans, with much local character and colour.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A List of Books printed in Scotland before 1700, including those printed forth of the Realm for Scottish Booksellers. With Brief Notes on the Printers and Stationers. By Harry G. Aldis. (Edinburgh Bibliographical Society.)—The history of Scottish printing has not, up to the present, attracted much attention, and, with the exception of Mr. Edmond's 'Aberdeen Printers' and his 'Annals of Scottish Printing,' written in conjunction with Mr. Dickson, nothing of importance has been published. Early Scottish printing has no merit to attract the amateur, except that of excessive rarity, while it is too late to fall into any general scheme of bibliography likely to be contemplated for many years. Recently, too, another obstacle to research has presented itself in the deliberate policy of suppressing information inaugurated by the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society—a policy abandoned,

it is true, after printing two volumes of papers, at present unattainable in the great copyright libraries of the kingdom, or the national libraries of America, France, Italy, or Germany. A policy of this kind is unjust alike to the contributors of papers (who may see the credit of their work transferred to others publishing similar results) and to students of the subject with two mysterious volumes closed before them, which may contain any number of unsuspected facts. References such as that given for No. 61 of this book, "E.B.S. 1. 17. 7," are, to speak plainly, worthless; they cannot be considered by scientific bibliographers for a moment. We are pleased to see that the Society, through its secretary, offers bibliographical students an opportunity of purchasing the invaluable volume before us.

A list of Scottish printed books in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries should be of the greatest interest, not only to bibliographers, but still more to those for whom they work, the students of history and culture. It is true that, as Mr. Aldis points out, one cannot generalize as to the state of Scottish literature and culture without taking into account the books printed abroad by Scots authors and the importation of English books; but too much weight may easily be given to these considerations. The historian may study in Scotland the working of the censorship in a way possible in no other country. The Stuart theory proclaimed by Charles I. in 1639 was that "the Print is the King's in all countries," and unlicensed printing of any kind a breach of royal prerogative. This theory did not obtain in England during the Tudor reigns, and Henry VIII. expressly guarded against printers putting on their work, "Cum privilegio regali," &c., unless they added "ad imprimendum solum"—copyright, in fact. The ordinary unlicensed printer in England was dealt with by his craft-guild; if he came before the public authorities it was for sedition or heresy. The whole history of English printing under the Stuarts is that of an attempt to apply the theory of royal prerogative so as to limit the number of presses as much as possible, and keep under the strictest supervision those suffered to exist. In Scotland the theory was accepted implicitly, and those who rejected the king's authority themselves proceeded without hesitation to exercise his prerogatives; the mechanism of the censorship was as strong in the hands of his enemies as it had been in his own. Milton's 'Areopagitica' was written against Presbyterianism trained in the Stuart school. We have, then, before us the official theory of Scottish culture and religion, politics, economics, and education, in all its varying aspects, and every now and then the anonymous utterance of revolt. It is to be regretted that Mr. Aldis did not print as an appendix a list of the "doubtful" pamphlets of 1638 and of 1688-90. In view of the long-expected Thomason catalogue it would have been invaluable.

What proportion this list of 3,919 titles bears to the actual output of the Scottish press is very doubtful. Probably the destruction has been great. Some examples will illustrate this. During the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, ninety-three proclamations are known to have been issued; three of them only are in existence. They were probably all printed, for the proportion for James VI. in Scotland is nearly the same; of 528 proclamations issued, only sixteen are known to exist. The four earliest of these, by the way, though in the British Museum, as Mr. Aldis's list shows, are not referred to in the Reading-Room Catalogue. We find thus a possible loss of 96 per cent. in the first century of Scottish printing. A fortunate chance has preserved a printer's bill for 104 official documents printed (and not paid for) between 1643 and 1647. Of these

104 only twenty-three are known to exist—a loss of nearly 80 per cent. To judge by Mr. Edmond's bibliography of Aberdeen printers, the loss of books, as distinguished from official documents, is not nearly so great; but, on the other hand, he took cognizance only of books of whose existence some record had been preserved, and nearly all the official documents mentioned no longer exist.

A cursory glance at the titles of the works preserved is enough to show the interest of the book. One would hardly have expected to find more editions of Sir David Lindsay than of 'The Confession of Faith' or the Bible, yet so it is. Sir William Wallace, as sung by Henry the Minstrel, has twenty editions preserved, and others come near him in popularity. There is a very full list of almanacs with prognostications, from 1619 onward, and a great many theses, the larger number of them from Aberdeen. The number of school-books preserved is naturally very small. But the literary interest of Scottish printing is subordinated to the political, which is very prominent and mainly exhibited from official sources. Religious writing was kept strictly in hand, as was to be expected where the public appealed to was of a doctrinal rather than a devotional turn of mind.

The list of printers, booksellers, and stationers, with its accompanying biographical details, is a very useful and important feature. It shows how little Scotland owes to foreign influence in the matter of printing. What little there was was French first, and afterwards English, and, indeed, when one comes on a piece of clean Scottish printing, the inference is that the printer is of English origin. The biography of Tyler is perhaps too liberal in admitting Watson's statement that "Tyler, having printed for the usurper against the king, was justly forfeited at Scoon," for he printed, on the contrary, Charles II.'s proclamation as king in 1649. He was in London, however, as a jobbing printer from 1655 to 1658. This document illustrates, too, the difficulty of making absolute statements in bibliography. Mr. Aldis says:—

"I do not remember a single instance of a block used by a Scottish printer in which the arms were quartered otherwise than Scotland first and fourth."

To do so was indeed treason, but the copy of the proclamation in the British Museum (No. 1378) has England first. Nos. 1684 and 1711 have also English Union arms. On the other hand, No. 950, printed by Young (which Mr. Aldis thinks probably of London origin), has the Scotch Union arms.

Perhaps the most interesting and the least defensible entry in the list is No. 1840, Bible, Lithuanian (Chylinski's) [1661-8, Edin. Tyler]. This interesting fragment in the British Museum it is now generally agreed by Lithuanian bibliographers is not connected in any way with Chylinski. An additional disturbing element in the controversy has just been brought to light in the shape of the Letters Patent of Charles II., dated July 12th, 1661, for a collection in aid of the Lithuanian Churches, and for translating and printing the Bible in Lithuanian. It expressly states that about one-half of the Bible had been translated and printed, and orders any amount over that necessary to translate and print the Bible in London to be sent by exchange to Lithuania. It seems that the part printed in Lithuania was totally destroyed by the printer, who could not get his money. Chylinski came over before the Restoration unofficially to raise money, but could only collect enough to keep himself, and then John de Kraino, who obtained the patent, was sent to England by the National Synod of Protestant Churches in Lithuania. We may assume, till further evidence appears, that treasurers appointed to pay out the money collected for printing a Bible in London

would not pay for having it done in Edinburgh.

It is a pity that Mr. Aldis has not grappled with the difficulty of describing proclamations and other documents printed on one side of the paper, but has adopted the rather misleading term "single sheet." A proclamation, which may consist of from two to twelve sheets, cannot be described as a single sheet; "broad-side" would be better, but has been somewhat restricted in meaning. We suppose that he would defend himself for the non-inclusion of the two 1587 editions of 'The Book of Common Order,' printed by Vautrollier in London, by saying that he did not print for a Scotch bookseller (which is very doubtful); but part of one of them was almost certainly printed in Scotland, perhaps after Vautrollier's death. A number of slight suggestions may be noted. No. 274 should be given on Herbert's authority and be dated November 27th—it refers to February, 1596; No. 983 is No. 1124, and so probably is 1062; of 1378, 3488, and 3774, two editions are known; 1799 is dated 1666; 2026 is dated 1674; 2517, 2598, 2601, and 2655 are London reprints of Scotch prints; and 3374 is after July, 1695. We offer our congratulations to the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society and to Mr. Aldis on so successful a completion of the first portion of their scheme, and hope that its publication will lead to a revival of interest in Scottish typography which will bring to light many books now entirely forgotten. To students of the history of the seventeenth century and bibliographers alike the work will be indispensable.

The Western Manuscripts in the Library of Emmanuel College: a Descriptive Catalogue. By M. R. James. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is another of Dr. James's excellent catalogues of Cambridge college libraries, the method and merits of which are by this time so well known that it is almost needless to call attention to them. The library of Emmanuel has no such special features as those of Corpus or Trinity, but it contains some noteworthy MSS. Its copy of the Greek 'Hippiatrica' (No. 251) is valuable, but its other classical MSS. are late and not of much note. It has a well-written copy of the Pauline Epistles (No. 110), and a Greek Psalter (No. 253), which, in Dr. James's opinion, was written in England in the twelfth century. It possesses a unique Wycliffite tract (No. 85) and three Wycliffite Bibles (Nos. 21, 34, 108); with regard to the last two of these, Dr. James omits to state which of the Wycliffite versions is represented by them, or what is their number in the edition of Forshall and Madden. The library is strong in well-written examples of somewhat ordinary MSS., such as thirteenth-century Latin Bibles; and it also possesses a few really fine illuminated volumes, notably the English Horæ of the early fifteenth century (No. 92), and Gregory's 'Moralia,' a beautiful example of the East Anglian school of the fourteenth century. The total number of volumes is 264, but a few printed books are included among them. No facsimiles are given.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. BALFOUR BROWNE, K.C., publishes, through Messrs. Longman, *South Africa*, a volume in which he records a hurried trip. Most of his opinions touch current politics, and are beyond our view. We share his opinion of our military conduct of the war, but cannot follow him upon racial discussions as between Briton and Boer. He is a little sweeping in his opinions, and summarily puts down the native as "a liar." But here he is not superior to the Boer." Mr. Balfour Browne does not strike us as well equipped

for the task which he has undertaken. When he begins to write about the future government of the new colonies, he has, for example, these words, "a question between responsible and representative government. Now the two words, as opposed, sound foreign to English ears." The official description of two of the best-known forms of government in the British Empire, invariably given in Parliament and in Government offices, as well as in the books upon the subject, is in the terms which seemed strange to Mr. Balfour Browne when he wrote the main part of his book. There is a foot-note which shows that he came to understand them later. The self-governing colonies possess government "representative and responsible"; the "responsible" meaning the full power of Cabinet government. "The eleven self-governing colonies," of which the First Ministers were made Privy Counsellors on the advice of Mr. Chamberlain, were those possessing government officially described by terms which our author thinks "foreign to English ears." On the subject of forced labour Mr. Browne appears to hold the views of the South African whites rather than those generally entertained at home. But he shows a well-grounded suspicion of the "mean whites," sometimes called by him "low whites," who are one of the greatest dangers of South Africa. The black man, he thinks, must be made to work; and this doctrine is expanded at much length, while a chapter is also given to a post mortem on the "dead doctrine" of the liberty of the subject. He goes to the root of the whole labour question in South Africa when he explains what has been truly told him, no doubt by Australians, namely, that the gold in South Africa is so "poor" that it "cannot pay for white labour," while it is the case that all the gold mines of Australia are so worked. We may add the fact, which he does not mention, that Australia still produces as much gold as South Africa. He states that the moral tone of the Rand "is not high," and that

"the gold lords are prepared to revert to the practices of corruption that existed before the war.... And if the mine-owners lost the power, they would, I fear, bribe."

Our author is mistaken in thinking that white labour in sugar plantations was forced on Queensland from outside. There was an overwhelming majority in Queensland in favour of white labour, and if we remember rightly, the labour party of that colony "made a clean sweep" of its representation on the Federal Senate—that is, carried every seat. The subjects with which the book deals are mostly gloomy; but here and there is a good bit of chaff, though sometimes upon the saddest subjects. Shortly after Mr. Chamberlain's descent into a mine, the rope broke, and the falling cage killed forty-three natives "on the spot." Of course, if this had been forty-three Chinese there would have been a general election in England." It is, perhaps, fair to say that Lord Milner's resignation deprives "the Liberal party of their only policy in South Africa, which is 'the recall of Lord Milner.'" Mr. Browne is weak on *wills* and *shalls* and *woulds* and *shoulds*, but he is modest, except about his politics, and does not set up a claim to possess a style.

MISS DURHAM is one of the most entertaining of all travellers, but her new book *The Burden of the Balkans* (Arnold) deals with circumstances too grave for her to tell stories as excellent as those to which she has accustomed us. Miss Durham has been working for a relief fund in that part of Macedonia which forms the district of the most complicated rivalry between the various fighting races. At the back of Albania, to the

south of Servia, there lie territories which are coveted by Greek, Albanian, Italian, Austrian, Serb of Servia, and Bulgar, and which are also inhabited by many of the Wallach race. Miss Durham has no preconceived opinion, and she reports facts which tell in all directions. On the whole, the view which is to be gathered from her book is that in the district where she had to relieve distress occasioned by the ferocity with which the Turks put down a hopeless insurrection, the Austrians are the masters who would be least unwelcome. Miss Durham has no illusions. The horrible state of the country she ascribes originally to Turkish rule. The dreadful ignorance and stupidity of the people she traces to that rule, as observers trace the supposed vices of the Jews to their treatment through long centuries by the Christians. The risings she shows to have been instigated by Russian Consuls armed with Russian money, and she finds universal testimony to the wholly artificial character of the so-called Macedonian, but really Bulgarian movement. She does not wonder at the action of the Turks, even when they defile churches, and explains philosophically the reasons for the defilement, and the provocation given by the similar treatment of mosques. In her proofs against the Bulgarians she adopts the arguments of the Greeks, but she evidently has no belief in the Greeks, and thinks their clients partly Albanian and partly Wallach. Miss Durham has the adventurous traveller's liking for fighting races, and, on the whole, her sympathies appear to be with the Christian Montenegrins and the Mohammedan Albanians; but her book is an armoury of facts for the use of all the races against one another. It is clear that the great rising which had been carefully prepared for 1904 was prevented by Japanese success; and it is also clear that the arrangement between Austria and Russia is only temporary, and that it has not prevented the struggle between the two influences on the spot. The hypocrisy of our pretended belief that all will be well if we support joint action by Russia and Austria in setting up a reformed Turkish Government is clearly brought out. Miss Durham had much experience of the new Christian police, and one of the lightest anecdotes which she allows herself in the present book concerns the relations of these gentlemen with their Mohammedan colleagues and with herself. A Christian Turkish policeman and a Mohammedan comrade explain to her their views. The Albanian says that the Christians would kill every Moslem "in the land if they could. It is our land. We must defend ourselves." There comes the reply: "He does not understand. The land is really ours. Naturally it is we that must kill them." In the meantime the local population explain that they had won some little victories in their rising, and, notably, had surprised a small body of soldiers, killed them, "poured petroleum on the bodies and burnt them." "I hope they were all dead when you burnt them," I said. "Who knows?" they replied, oracularly." Miss Durham found in one place that no one would receive the two Turkish policemen, one Christian and the other Mohammedan, by whom she was accompanied, so she shared her room with them. They were very kind, but made coffee every few minutes throughout the night, and patted her till she "partook." Our author, having been entertained by the Jews on "salep," adds "a popular drink in England before the days of tea and coffee." Surely the saloop-stalls of a few years ago are not yet wholly extinct. But why was saloop never drunk except between 2 and 5 A.M.? We like Miss Durham's style, but she confuses us when she describes the Turkish soldiers as "Tommies," a term of endearment which ought to be confined, we think, to Mr. Atkins and his friends.

It is difficult to know how *The Story of Venice* ought to be dealt with in the "Medieval Towns Series" (Dent & Co.). Mr. Thomas Okey, who has undertaken it, has solved the question in a manner which we do not criticize, as there are obvious objections to any possible plan. Mr. Okey begins with an excellent preface containing some useful notes as to routes better than the usual railway line. He then gives a long historical account of the Republic, which is "breathless," but which could hardly be anything else when it is remembered how great a number of important events have to be brought together. After the history come the art and town, treated together with full regard to Ruskin. The little volume is not, we think, exactly what the traveller wants, as it contains too much history and too little guide-book. On the other hand, the reader who wants history will probably look for it elsewhere. Still, the book is sure to have a sale, as the traveller will add it to his guide-books, and he will not be disappointed or displeased. There is a statement in the first page which is too confident as to the view of "historians and antiquarians" as to the original Venetians. Another story, not here named, makes them Slavs, and their name Wends, like the Slavs of Wendish Prussia. There is a good deal of authority to support this view. Mr. Okey's style yields here and there a terrible new verb, but is, on the whole, to be commended, and he is occasionally epigrammatic, as in his statement that the master passions of Venice were those for live commerce and dead saints. 'The Story of Venice,' like the other volumes of the "Medieval Towns Series," is illustrated, and the cuts are worthy of commendation.

Intentions, a good translation of Oscar Wilde's essays under the same title, has been executed by M. J. Joseph-Renaud, and published by M. Stock of Paris. It is curious that the translation should be so good as it is, given the absence of correction of proofs revealed on almost every page of the volume, and a certain carelessness which goes beyond this, and is discoverable in many of the foot-notes. The Parliamentary Blue-book form of our street directory, and both of them with the peerages. Dickens is described as one of the English authors most liked in France, and there follows a list of his works which contains only, with one of the best known, three others which are not among the chosen volumes of the faithful. Cockney is misspelt "Cokney." Boswell is spelt two ways in two contiguous lines. Millais is misspelt. Oscar Wilde himself figures frequently as "Wilde" and frequently as "Vilde." The appearance of "our Henry Arthur" as "Sir Jones" is startling to an Englishman, but will pass muster in Paris, where such treatment of our names is not unusual. We do not understand how Lancret can be described as "Le Watteau anglais." Great numbers of such mistakes could be picked out, as they occur on almost every page, but, after naming them, we shall confine ourselves to those which have a special literary interest. In the translation "the Master of Balliol" is treated both in text and foot-note as though he were an abstraction, whereas, of course, to Oscar Wilde, as to all of us, he was as real a person as "Lord Tennyson and Mr. Gladstone," who are bracketed with him in a sentence. 'Eudymion' is ascribed to Shelley in a passage in which even the context ought to have made it clear that Keats was meant, the mistake being revealed by a foot-note. The translator's Biblical knowledge is displayed by the explanation in a note that "Shibboleth" is a word of Freemasonry. Many difficulties are successfully faced in the foot-notes; even some which generally puzzle Frenchmen. There is ex-

plained, for example, the identity of each of the various Lyttons and Bulwers, and we hardly complain that in one place Bulwer is called Lord Bulwer. We repeat that, though the inaccuracies of the book are startling, it constitutes on the whole, in spite of them, a good piece of work, and the charm of the criticism and paradoxes of the original is far less lost in the translation than was to have been expected.

THE Vicomte Robert d'Humières is a Frenchman who knows England well, and the translation by Mr. A. T. de Mattos of a volume published by Mr. Heinemann, under the title *Through Isle and Empire*, is welcome. M. d'Humières is a friend of England and of the English, and in his present book is complimentary to us, except so far as our military proceedings in South Africa are concerned:—

"Those commanders of whom they speak, generals no longer able to count their reverses or the human lives uselessly sacrificed to obtain new reverses, those army-leaders who, in the opinion of my own country, would be for all time discredited, despised, ruined, done for, are named by their soldiers in tones of respect, admiration, and confidence..... You must be proud of something when you're an Englishman; they are proud, first, because they do not understand and, next, because they understand that they must not understand."

Our author visits Aldershot, and draws a sharp contrast between the life of French officers in "squalid pensions," and our

"messes, with their supplies of rare wines and gold and silver plate. From the picturesque point of view, this army is admirable; one of these days, no doubt, the decorative mission will be the only one left for armies to fulfil. They make an eloquent appeal to the nigger that is in each of us..... Certain regiments have symbolic animals—the Seaford Highlanders a deer, others a goat—which march at their head on parade, a sort of fetiches, of living, petted and august standards."

Some may find the translation of the last sentence awkward; but we have nothing but praise for the translator, who, in these words, had indeed a difficult task. The French writer, who is, we think, not without military experience, returns frequently to

"that campaign whose leaders, laden with ovations, grants and honours, enjoy the fruits of their reverses with calm, but dignified modesty, amid the homage of their fellow-citizens and the enthusiasm of their victims!"

M. d'Humières is entertaining on the drama and on literature. He is civil to our theatres, as a way of being disagreeable to his own, in the points in which we are strong and they are weak—not acting. Our literary public is treated with polite contempt: "In England, Jules Verne would have become a popular novelist for readers of every age." We like M. d'Humières best when he is with us here at home, and regret his escape to India in the second half of his book. The visits to England which are related were not all paid at the same time, and some are a little stale. They are dated by the events referred to; for example, a Henley visit by a contest between "a Protestant missionary and paterfamilias who measures himself against the son of a brewer and peer of the realm."

The return from Japan of the great heavy-weight of Cambridge University crews is not forgotten. A good story about Sir Reginald Talbot follows. Our author affects to leave out all the names; but he indicates so clearly who are the subjects of his stories that they rise to every mind. It appears that our then military attaché in Paris had some trouble in obtaining his election to "Le Jockey,"

"because of his ancestor's differences with Joan of Arc. It was Baron Alphonse who started this hare: the others had forgotten all about it."

The member of the well-informed race naturally knew French history, and the non-Jew French members of the fashionable club naturally did not. 'Through Isle and Empire' will have a success in India, as Simla society is dealt with. We have few faults to find with the amusing book. We do not credit the statement that

the Maharajah of Jeypore, when he came to England for the Coronation, was allowed to spend three-quarters of a million sterling, "of which at least one-half goes in presents to the King." Such statements should not be so rashly made. Indian finance is the subject of sufficient supervision, even when it is that of a protected prince; and great Englishmen are not given to receiving presents. The mistake which some hold to have been made is that the rajahs have been either encouraged or allowed to subscribe largely to institutions which some think not of a useful kind: the Imperial Institute, Memorials, and the like. But it is a very different thing from "presents." It is not the case, as M. d'Humières has been told and thinks, that Holland House possesses "uninterrupted tradition." Our author writes as though the books and pictures had been there for two hundred years. It is, of course, a well-known fact that there was a gap in the fashionable life of Holland House, in which it fell into squalor, and rooms were let. We note that he declares that Loti is a very "good officer from the professional point of view": an opinion which we do not ourselves question as it concerns his country, but which differs from the judgment pronounced in other well-known books. We have found only one misprint, a misspelling of the name of M. Robert de la Sizeranne.

The Wisdom of the Desert. By James O. Hannay. (Methuen & Co.)—The modern mind finds it very difficult to realize the life led by the early Christian hermits in parts of the Libyan desert and other desolate districts of the Nile valley. A more than ordinary mental effort is required to understand the "rationale" of multitudes of men voluntarily banishing themselves from the great centres of human activity and trying to combat all kinds of spiritual ills in the grim and uninviting tracts of the remote wilderness. Such a condition of things is so strange to us that certain continental critics felt themselves called upon to deny almost in toto the authenticity of the narratives in which the exploits of these solitaries are recorded. Even St. Anthony was declared by Dr. Weingarten, in a work published in 1876, to be mythical rather than real, and the corollary, of course, was that the life of the saint, attributed to St. Athanasius, must be regarded as a mere romance, written with the object of holding up an ideal to readers of a later age. More recently, however, a sounder view of things has taken the field. Dom Cuthbert Butler has in his 'Lausiac History' made a fresh and reassuring study of the whole problem, and a number of continental scholars now find themselves in substantial agreement with his results. Apart from the critical sifting of the documents, it ought also to be recognized that the human mind is capable of developing tendencies in one age which are almost entirely dormant in another. One of the gravest mistakes which the historian of humanity can make is to impose the limitations of one particular period on the entire mental experience of the race. The early monks were, in fact, merely trying to realize a peculiar kind of ideal, which to them seemed the all-in-all of the entire higher life of man. That their special kind of striving, and their self-imposed solitary mode of existence, should have produced a strange and, to us, almost unintelligible kind of psychology, is nothing more than might, in the circumstances, be expected. The whole subject thus assumes an aspect which must be intensely interesting to a student of the human mind and its manifold possibilities. The scholar and the theologian have, of course, their own ways of regarding the problem. Mr. Hannay treats the theme from the devotional point of view. With this object before him he has translated a number

of sayings and short stories, collected mainly from the texts published by Roswey in 1615, and later on by Migne in his famous 'Patrologia.' The result is admirable. Mr. Hannay has in a manner even more than succeeded in his aim. For apart from everything else, many of the little pieces are in their way witty, and sometimes even piquant. The early monks surely had a sense of humour of their own, and many of them well knew how to give a turn to their conversation which might pass for pretty fine satire if their object were not so unmistakably lofty. Was this a reminiscence, conscious or unconscious, of the literary training which many of them had received in their earlier years? Be that as it may, Mr. Hannay's book is one which can be read with both pleasure and profit, and we believe that it will be so read by a large number of persons. It is prettily got up, the design on the title-page being effective. The vignette preceding the first chapter will seem to many needlessly hideous, but the design at the end is pleasant to look at.

MR. EDWIN A. GROSVENOR, Professor of Modern Governments and their Administration in Amherst College, Massachusetts, has accomplished a useful piece of work in his translation and revision of Victor Duruy's *General History of the World* (Dean & Son). The Minister of Public Instruction under Napoleon III. was an orderly writer, who, though he by no means ranks with Martin, Michelet, or Taine, did much to introduce system into the field in which he was an indefatigable labourer. But his survey inevitably contained inequalities, and it cannot be said that they have disappeared under Mr. Grosvenor's editing. The mediæval sections are especially weak, and the few sentences which dispose of Edward I. are a ludicrous underestimate of his importance in English history. The translation, too, is sometimes unfortunate, as in a passage where the Greek gods are condemned, on the score that they were "not always respectable." True, but nobody ever thinks of associating Zeus or Aphrodite with the *bourgeois* virtues. On the other hand, the Roman Empire is treated in a spirit of sympathetic philosophy, and—to come to another period—the narrative of the Napoleonic age is, in its present form at any rate, most creditably free from bias. Mr. Grosvenor has carried on the story from the Revolution of 1848, the point at which it was dropped by Victor Duruy, down to the year 1901. His supplement is much to his credit, since it compresses a good deal of information into a small space, yet avoids the fault of piling fact upon fact to the bewilderment of the student.

MR. H. A. BRYDEN is a prolific writer on sport of almost every sort, his name being perhaps best known in connexion with Africa. His new volume, however, as its title, *Nature and Sport in Britain* (Grant Richards), implies, is confined to the United Kingdom. It consists of thirty-one chapters or short articles on a wide variety of subjects, many of them being reprinted from magazines and papers such as *The Field* and *Country Life*, and all being of the class to be expected from the places of their birth. They are brightly written, and if occasionally there is repetition, the book has the advantage that, each story being in itself complete, it may be opened at any chapter and read without detriment to what has gone before or what follows. It is fully illustrated, partly from photographs and partly from old prints; there is an index, and the volume is well turned out.

The Life and Times of St. Boniface. By James W. Williamson, M.D. (Frowde).—It is sometimes pleasant to meet with an author who has the courage to put forth a work without a word of either preface or introduction; but in this case the omission of all explanation as to the *raison d'être* of

another book on St. Boniface is not a little remarkable. No particular or special object can be served by putting forth some hundred and forty pages, however attractively issued, on the great English-born apostle of Germany if they are of a commonplace character, and present no novel point nor any scholarly investigation. The authorities cited are of an elementary character and easily accessible to every one. A good English life of St. Boniface yet remains to be written. Had Dr. Williamson taken the trouble to investigate the early spellings of Hampshire place-names, he would not have found it necessary to express any doubt as to the old monastery of Nutselle, where Boniface spent so much of the early part of his life, having been situated at Nutshalling (corrupted of recent years into Nursling), a pretty little Hampshire village a few miles south of Romsey. Dr. Williamson bewails English indifference to the memory of St. Boniface. Had he visited Nursling, he would have found a marble slab in the porch of the old church thus inscribed:—

"This church is dedicated to St. Boniface (Winfrid), the Apostle of the Germans, who was born at Crediton, A.D. 680, and for twenty years lived at a monastery in this parish. He then preached the Gospel in Germany for nearly forty years. He was the first Archbishop of Mayence, A.D. 746, and was martyred at Dokkum in Friesland, June 5, A.D. 755."

The question of the dedication of this and four or five other old English churches to St. Boniface might with advantage have been discussed. Dr. Williamson rightly gives an account of the tomb and relics of St. Boniface in Fulda Cathedral, but is apparently unaware that a small relic of this saint is still preserved in the ancient Northamptonshire church of Brixworth, where there used to be an important local guild that bore his name.

DR. ZIMMERMANN, formerly attached to the German Embassy in London, has written a useful volume, *Kolonialpolitik*, which is published by Hirschfeld, of Leipzig. The book is stuffed with facts, and is enormously full for its length. The subjects treated are indeed more numerous than those dealt with in any other volume of colonial history or bibliography. There is more in it than in the much longer French books on the same subject. On the other hand, Dr. Zimmermann omits what to many is the most interesting part of colonial history—that dealt with by Mr. Hugh Egerton in his well-known volume—the attempt in our Elizabethan times to establish new kingdoms across the sea connected with the Crown of England by only a personal union. Dr. Zimmermann deals with grants and charters, but not to any considerable extent with the growth of free Parliaments and with the principles which have now led to the creation of the Commonwealth, the Dominion, and the ordinary self-governing colonies, such as New Zealand. The Indian Empire is also somewhat outside Dr. Zimmermann's sphere. The British part of his volume is chiefly that which bears on German enterprise of the present day—the Crown colonies, the spheres of chartered companies, and the protectorates. Our author is highly competent for the task which he has undertaken, and is, indeed, one of the best living authorities upon it. The only criticism which we venture to offer is that he has not made enough of the case of the North Borneo charter, which has special importance on account of its having been the forerunner of all the grants of the same kind. It is doubtful whether any further charters will be granted, and it is possible that the chapter of history which was opened by the negotiations for the North Borneo charter in 1879 was closed by the breakdown of the suggestions for dealing with the northern territory of Australia. Some of the recent proceedings of the Foreign Office in connexion with British East Africa have, however, been of somewhat the same description.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE send us reprints of two books which we are glad to see again.—Mr. G. W. Forrest's vivid and interesting *Cities of India*, and *Travels round our Village*, by Miss E. G. Hayden, which gives a capital account of rustic life in the Midlands. We think that the publishers would do well to state distinctly that these volumes are not new books. The few reviews who are taken in, and supply fresh and ignorant notices, are surely negligible.

WE have received an early copy of the Auditors' Report of the Booksellers' Provident Institution for the year ending December last. The invested funds amounted to 32,588l. 7s. 10d., as against 31,460l. 12s. 3d. in 1903. The great economy with which the work of the Institution is conducted is shown by the fact that the entire expenses only amounted to 227l. 16s. This sum included the secretary and collector's salary, printing, stationery, postages, &c. There was paid in permanent assistance 682l. 18s. 4d., and in temporary assistance 487l. 7s. 6d. From the Newman Trust for unmarried daughters of retail booksellers three grants were made, amounting to 53l.

WE have on our table Siepmann's *Primary French Course*, Part II., by Otto Siepmann (Macmillan).—*Oxford Modern French Series*, edited by Léon Delbos: *Voyage en Espagne*, by T. Gautier, edited by G. Goodridge (Oxford, Clarendon Press).—*The Children's Book of Moral Lessons*, by F. J. Gould (Watts).—*The Antiquary*, Vol. XL. (Stock).—*Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*, edited by A. E. Garrod and W. McAdam Eccles, Vol. XL. (Smith & Elder).—*Proving our Case*, by W. N. Edwards (Partridge).—*Nerves in Order*; or, *the Maintenance of Health*, by A. T. Schofield, M.D. (Hodder & Stoughton).—*Lessons on Living*, by H. R. Wakefield (Blackie).—*A New Morality*, by A. T. Turner (Grant Richards).—*The Poets Laureate from the Earliest Times to the Present*, by J. C. Wright (Jarrold).—*The Old English 'Squire'*, by J. Careless (Methuen).—*Little Miss Dee*, by R. Field (Revell).—*The Complete Idler*, by H. W. Tompkins (Dent).—*To Nancy*, by F. Wedmore (Isbister).—*The Unpardonable War*, by J. Barnes (Macmillan).—*The Adventures of Louis Dural*, by M. Bryant (Brown & Langham).—*Dream of Provence*, by F. Wedmore (Isbister).—*Songs from a Georgia Garden and Echoes from the Gates of Silence*, by R. Loveman (Lippincott).—*An Inaugural Ode*, by A. B. Thaw (The Monadnock Press, Nelson, N.H.).—*Fancies*, by H. A. W. Wood (Elkin Mathews).—*The Three Greatest Forces in the World*, by W. E. Peyton: Part I. *The Incarnation* (Black).—*The Voice of the Fathers*, by S. F. A. Caulfield (Brown & Langham).—*The Religion of Woman: an Historical Study*, by J. McCabe (Watts).—*and The Story of St. Paul*, by B. W. Bacon, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton). Among New Editions we have *Tables of the Present Value of Annuities*, by T. K. Stubbins (C. & E. Layton).—*and Barnaby Rudge*, by C. Dickens (Macmillan).

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- Adamson (R. M.), *The Christian Doctrine of the Lord's Supper*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
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LADY FERGUSON.

On Sunday morning, the 5th inst., this eminent Irishwoman passed away quietly at the age of eighty-one. Two years ago a stroke of paralysis had severed her from the world, in which her only remaining interest was her radiant sympathy for her many friends, which even the clouding of her intellect could not quench. An Irishwoman indeed she was, in the highest and best sense, and yet not a typical one, for she bore throughout her long life indelible traces of those non-Irish virtues which her Guinness ancestors brought with them from England in the eighteenth century. Along with her noble sense of duty, her unflinching kindness, her full appreciation of merit in others, was a Stoic temper, frugal, and somewhat stern to Irish failings, though she loved Ireland from her inmost heart. She had, too, that strange lack of humour by which the English strain is so evident for generations in Irish life. Her husband, an eminent scholar, poet, and lawyer, had that quality in abundance, as his famous article 'Father Tom [Maguire] and the Pope' amply exhibited. But it must be confessed that his loving wife did not appreciate this wonderful sally. During his life their residence in North Great George's Street, Dublin, was ever open, with a modest but large hospitality. There were also musical receptions, Shakespeare readings, even dances in earlier years, where her great circle of relations as well as all the remainder of good society in the Irish capital were ever to be found. Having no children of her own, she more than once adopted and educated those of her husband's kin. She gave addresses on Shakespeare, on Irish and other history, in the Alexandra College; she worked on charitable committees—there were no bounds to her activity and her public usefulness. Yet withal she found time to be a learned woman. She wrote a 'History of Ireland.' She produced a fine memoir of her husband's literary life and work. Standing aloof from politics, she shared his broad and moderate views, loving honesty and hating dishonesty both in Unionist and in Nationalist. For higher and nobler than all her many good works was the moral atmosphere which she spread around her, the effluence of a conscience pure and clear as crystal, which made every one in her company feel that "virtue was coming out of her." Nothing mean or small could find a place in her conversation, and though she was most tolerant of human weakness, her censure of bad men and women was always prompt and trenchant. Thus she lived and took her part in the world, the very opposite of Cicero's picture of the Epicurean life, "omne magnificum, omne generosum sapiit."

MISTAKES IN PEERAGES.

February 28th, 1905.

It will interest genealogists to learn that mistakes in peerages, touching to some extent the family connexions of the Plantagenets and King Robert Bruce, have recently been discovered. As the matter is naturally of considerable interest to those engaged in genealogical research, you will, I trust, kindly give a place in your columns to the result of my investigations.

For a considerable time I have had doubts as to the accuracy of certain statements in 'Lodge' (Archdall, 1789) and 'Burke' (1883) relative to the pedigrees of some of those who claim descent from Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, styled the "Red Earl," who was ancestor of the three kings of England of the House of York, and who, by the marriage of his daughter Ellen

with King Robert Bruce, was grandfather of King David II. of Scotland, and of the line of kings of the House of Stewart.

Consequent on a correspondence which I have had on this subject with Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, and with Mr. Cokayne, Clarenceux King of Arms, to whom I am indebted for kind suggestions and valuable information, I have pursued a particular line of research, the result of which is that I have discovered, by referring to the original Pipe Rolls of King Edward III., and to Papal letters of the fourteenth century, that the statements of Lodge and Burke to the effect that John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth, married "Catherine," daughter of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster; that he (John de Bermingham) had three daughters, coheirresses, viz., Matilda, Bartholomea, and Catherine; and that Matilda married Sir Eustace le Poer, ancestor of the Earls of Tyrone, are all incorrect.

It is clearly stated in one of the Papal letters (preserved in the Vatican Library) that *Avelina* (not Catherine), daughter of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, was wife of John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth, the wording of which letter also settles the identity of the father of the said Earl of Louth, of which genealogists have been so long in doubt.

The letter in question states that a contract had been entered into between Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, and Peter, father of John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth, that Matilda (then six years old), daughter of the said Richard, should marry the said John; but that (some years later) Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, wishing to marry one of the daughters of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, sent envoys, who chose *Matilda* as the fairest, and he married her. Whereupon John de Bermingham married her sister *Avelina*. Consequent on this breach of contract a Papal dispensation was necessary and was given.

And the statements in the Pipe Rolls of Edward III. make it perfectly clear that there were only two de Bermingham daughters, coheirresses, viz., Matilda and Katherine, whose mother was *Avelina* (not Catherine), wife of John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth, and daughter of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, and that Matilda, the elder daughter, was wife of Sir William Teeling, Lord of the Manor of Syddan (not wife of Sir Eustace le Poer).

The abridged result of my investigations and researches (a detailed account of which I hope to give in one of the genealogical publications) is as follows:—

Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, "the Red Earl."

John (son of Richard de Burgo) married Elizabeth de Clare, granddaughter of King Edward I., and through the marriage of their son William with Maud, sister of Henry Plantagenet, and their granddaughter Elizabeth, heiress of Ulster, with Lionel Plantagenet, son of King Edward III., Richard de Burgo became ancestor of the three kings of England of the House of York, viz., Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III.

Ellen (daughter of Richard de Burgo) married King Robert Bruce. Their son was King David II. of Scotland, and by the marriage of their daughter Margaret with Walter Stewart, father of King Robert II., Richard de Burgo became ancestor of the Stewart line of kings.

Matilda (daughter of Richard de Burgo) married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who was grandson of King Edward I., his mother being Joane of Acre. He was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, leaving no descendants.

Avelina (daughter of Richard de Burgo) married John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth. Their daughter Matilda, who was niece of Queen Ellen of Scotland, married Sir William Teeling, Lord of the Manor of Syddan, who was fifth

in descent from Hay Theling, "The White" Lord of Syddan, whose descendants figured so prominently in Irish history: Bartholomew Teeling, to whose memory a monument has recently been erected in Ireland, being nineteenth in descent from the said Hay Theling "Albi," and sixteenth from Richard de Burgo. Joan (daughter of Richard de Burgo) married the second Earl of Kildare, an ancestor of the Dukes of Leinster and of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, great-grandfather of Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is a curious coincidence that Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Bartholomew Teeling, who lost their lives in the same year in the same cause, were both descended from the same ancestor (Richard de Burgo), and that some 260 years before their deaths another of the Teelings, and another of the Geraldines ("Silken Thomas," tenth Earl of Kildare), had been executed for their mutual participation in the "ill-starred rebellion of 1534," and that both Bartholomew Teeling and "Silken Thomas" were exactly the same age (twenty-four years) when executed.

It is unnecessary here to enumerate the other sons and daughters of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, as no such mistakes, so far as I am at present aware, have been made with respect to them or their descendants as have been made in the case of his daughter *Avelina* and her descendants.

BARTLE TEELING.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MR. FISHER UNWIN

will publish the following works during the spring:—In History and Biography: A History of Scottish Seals from the Eleventh to the Sixteenth Century, by Dr. Walter de Gray Birch, illustrated.—The Manors of Suffolk, Notes on their History and Devolution and their Several Lords, by Dr. W. A. Copinger, illustrated.—Cobden as a Citizen, a Chapter in Manchester History, being a reprint of Cobden's pamphlet 'Incorporate your Borough!' with an introduction and bibliography by W. E. A. Axon.—The Personal Story of the Upper House, by Kosmo Wilkinson, with frontispiece, 'The Progress of Hellenism in Alexander's Empire, by Dr. J. P. Mahaffy.—The Story of Greece, from the Earliest Times to A.D. 14, by Dr. E. S. Shuckburgh, illustrated ('The Story of the Nations').—A Short History of Wales, by Prof. Owen M. Edwards ('The Welsh Library').—Dames and Daughters of the French Court, by Geraldine Brooks, illustrated.—and cheap editions of English Wayfaring Life, by M. J. J. Jusserand, and of Lord Beaconsfield, by T. P. O'Connor. In Travel and Description: Siberia, a Record of Travel, Climbing, and Exploration, by Samuel Turner, illustrated.—Travels of a Naturalist in Northern Europe, by Dr. J. A. Harvie-Brown, illustrated.—Russia under the Great Shadow, by Luigi Villari, illustrated.—In Search of El Dorado: a Wanderer's Experiences, by Alexander Macdonald, illustrated.—My Life among the Chinese, by the Rev. E. J. Hardy. In Science and Natural History: Studies in General Physiology, by Prof. Jacques Loeb.—The Age of the Earth, and other Geological Studies, by Prof. W. J. Sollas, illustrated.—Astronomy for Amateurs, by Camille Flammarion, illustrated.—What I have Seen while Fishing, and How I have Caught my Fish, by Philip Geen, illustrated.—The Mental Traits of Sex, by Dr. Helen Bradford Thompson.—British Bird Life, by W. Percival Westell, illustrated.—The Camera in the Field, a Practical Guide to Nature Photography, by F. C. Snell, illustrated.—Animals I have Known, by Arthur H. Beavan, illustrated. In Fiction: A Pagan's Love, by Constance Clyde ('First Novel Library').—Stars of Destiny, by L. Farry Truscott.—The Interpreters, by Margareta Byrde.—The Progress of Priscilla, by Lucas Cleeve.—The Yarn of Old Harbour Town, a Sea Romance, by W. Clark Russell.—The Siren's Net, by Florence Roosevelt.—Lucie and I, by Henriette Corkran.—The House by the River, by Florence Warden.—Grand Relations, by J. S. Fletcher.—Tom Gerrard, by Louis Becke.—A Specimen Spinster, by Kate Westlake Yeigh.—The Memoirs of Constantine Dix, by Barry Pain.—and popular shilling editions of Love and the Soul Hunters; Some Emotions and a Moral, and The Sinner's Comedy; A Study in Temptations, and A Bundle of Life, by John Oliver Hobbes; of Dreams, by Olive Schreiner; of Mademoiselle Ixe and the Hôtel d'Angleterre, by

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spring list includes:—In Fiction: May Margaret, by S. R. Crockett.—Shining Ferry, by Q.—Sandy, by Alice Hegan Rice.—Beverly of Graustark, by G. B. McCutcheon.—Mid the Thick Arrows, by Max Pemberton.—Who Giveth this Woman? by W. Le Queux.—The Country House-Party, by Dora S. Shorter.—Christian's Cross, by Annie S. Swan.—Trixy, by Elisabeth S. P. Ward.—Tillie, a Menonite Maid, by Helen E. Martin.—Little Citizens, by Myra Kelly.—Duncan Polite, by Marian Keith.—The White Terror and the Red, by A. Cahan.—The Fugitive Blacksmith, by C. D. Stewart.—The Second Mrs. Jim, by S. Conrad. In Belles-Lettres, Travel, &c.: Coventry Patmore, by E. Gosse.—Charlotte Brontë, by C. K. Shorter.—Rensan, by W. Barry.—The Mountains, by S. E. White.—The New Knowledge, by Prof. R. K. Duncan.—Nerves in Order, by A. T. Schofield.—Modern Electricity, by J. Henry and K. J. Hora.—Woodmyth and Fable, by E. Thompson Seton.—Critical Times in Turkey and England's Responsibility, by Mrs. G. K. Lewis.—The Lure of the Labrador Wild, by D. Wallace. In Theology: Expositions of Holy Scripture, by Dr. A. Maclaren. First Series: The Book of Genesis; The Prophecies of Isaiah; The Prophecies of Jeremiah; The Gospel of St. Matthew.—William Ross of Cowdaddens, Glasgow, a Memoir by the Rev. J. M. E. Ross.—Do We Believe? from *The Daily Telegraph*, edited by W. L. Courtney.—The Evangelistic Note, by the Rev. W. J. Dawson.—The Story of St. Paul, by Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon.—Sermons to Young Men, by H. Van Dyke.—The Treasury of David, by C. H. Spurgeon, 7 vols.—The Spirit of God in Biblical Literature, by Prof. I. Wood.—In Full and Glad Surrender, the Story of M. J. Hall, by his Sister.—The Life Victorious, by the Rev. H. Windross.—The Ministry and Modern Missions, by John R. Mott.—What did our Lord Jesus Christ think of the Old Testament? by Prebendary H. E. Fox.—A History of Preaching, A.D. 70 to 1572.—The Problem of Personality, by the Rev. J. Newton.—Dr. Grenfell's Parish, by N. Duncan.—English Apologetic Theology, by the Rev. F. W. Macran.—Women Painters of the World, edited by W. S. Sparrow.—Rembrandt Photographures.—Etchings by Van Dyck.—Ingres, Master of Pure Draftsmanship.—The Spirit of the Present Day, the work of Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.—In the Open Country, the work of Lucy E. Kemp-Welch, twenty studies of animals and birds.

MESSRS. J. M. DENT & CO.

have in hand Garden Colour, by Mrs. Earle, E. V. B., Miss Rose Kingsley, the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, and others.—The Evolution of a Town: being a History of Pickering, Yorks, written and illustrated in colour by Gordon Home.—The Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, by E. W. Naylor.—The Complete Idler, by H. W. Tompkins.—Schubert, by E. Duncan.—Venice, by T. Okey, illustrated by N. Erichsen; and Brussels, by E. Gilliat-Smith, illustrated by K. Kimball, in 10 vols., with new illustrations in colour by M. Edmond Dulac.—Major-General Harrison, by the Rev. C. H. Simpkinson.—Homes of the First Franciscans, by B. de Selincourt.—Selborne, by H. W. Tompkins, illustrated by E. H. New.—in the "Temple Classics": Hazlitt's Shakespeare's Characters, edited by A. R. Waller; and Hymns of Prudentius, edited and translated by the Rev. R. M. Pope.—Pre-Exilic Prophets, by the Rev. W. Fairweather.—in "The Temple Primers": Physiological Psychology, by Prof. W. McDougall; Government

of Greater Britain, by W. F. Trotter; and The English Constitution, by L. Courtney,—and a continuation of The Complete Works of Tolstoy, edited and translated by Prof. Leo Wiener.

Messrs. Dent now also publish the following, lately issued by Messrs. Sampson Low: nine volumes of The Queen's Prime Ministers,—Honour Morten's Complete System of Nursing, and How to Treat Accidents and Illnesses,—Sir Reginald Pargrave's The Chairman's Handbook,—Brise's 366 Menus and 1,200 Recipes in French and English,—and Mary Harrison's The Skilful Cook, and Guide to Modern Cookery.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN propose to publish a History of England, from the Conquest of Britain to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria, in 12 vols. This is intended to set forth in a readable form and a single work the results attained by modern research. In its scope the new work will primarily be political, though religious matters will necessarily at certain periods have a prominent place, and important social phenomena will be noted. The footnotes will, so far as is possible, be confined to references, and references will not be given for matters of common knowledge. The chief authorities used in each volume, their characters, values, &c., will be discussed in an appendix to the volume. Each of the twelve volumes is to be written by a separate author, but unity of design and treatment is promised. In order to secure this Messrs. Longman have entrusted the editorship of the work to the Rev. William Hunt and Mr. R. L. Poole. It is hoped that vol. x. (1760-1801), by the former, will be published this month, and that it will be followed in May by vol. ii. (1066-1216), by Prof. G. B. Adams. Vol. i. (to 1066), by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, is also in the press. Prof. Tout, Prof. Oman, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, and Mr. Sidney Low are writing other volumes.

MISS CATHERINE DODD, whose educational interests have led her to a knowledge of German life from within, is publishing with Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on the 22nd inst. a work entitled 'A Vagrant Englishwoman,' in which she depicts with clear but sympathetic touch many scenes of life, whether in a German university town or further afield, as it appears to a cultivated Englishwoman living in close intimacy with the professional and student classes.

THE Rev. W. S. Crockett, author of 'The Scott Country,' is writing a volume on Abbotsford for Messrs. Black's new colour series. The Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott some years ago published 'The Making of Abbotsford.'

MESSRS. T. & A. CONSTABLE, of Edinburgh, are the printers as well as publishers of a volume about the Edinburgh University Speculative Society, which has been edited, from the old minute-books, by the Hon. William Watson, and which will be ready shortly. It is well illustrated, and has a good index. Amongst the members of the "Spec" have been Sir Walter Scott, Jeffrey, Brougham, and R. L. Stevenson. Scott and Jeffrey both appear to have written papers for the Society on the Osianic poems; Scott's other subjects were the origin of the feudal system, and Scandinavian mythology. Jeffrey wrote on the

discovery of America, metrical harmony, and the character of commercial nations.

MR. UNWIN is about to publish a translation, by Mr. S. F. G. Whitaker, of the famous fifteenth-century farce 'L'Avocat Patelin.' The version translated by Mr. Whitaker is the one prepared by the Abbé Brueys for the Comédie Française in 1706.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. are publishing shortly a new novel by Mr. Frankfort Moore called 'The White Causeway.' Among novelists whose names appear on the same firm's list of forthcoming books are Mr. Stanley Weyman, Mrs. Katherine Cecil Thurston, "Lucas Malet," Miss Mary Cholmondeley, "Allen Raine," Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, Mr. Rider Haggard, Mrs. Felkin (Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler), M. E. Braddon, Dorothea Gerard, and "Iota."

THE letters of Henrik Ibsen written between 1849 and 1898 will be published in two volumes by Messrs. Fox, Duffield & Co., of New York, next Wednesday. The collection has been made by the dramatist's son, and the translator is Mr. John Nilsen Laurvik. A few of the letters have appeared separately in French and American periodicals.

THE March number of *The Dickensian*, to be published on the 15th, will contain an article on 'The Social Influence of Dickens,' by Mr. Henry F. Dickens, K.C. The cover design will be that of the wrappers of the original parts of 'Sketches by Boz.' There are several other items of interest in the issue, including four illustrations.

DR. SANDYS, Public Orator of Cambridge, has been invited to deliver a course of lectures on the Lane Foundation at Harvard. He has accepted the invitation, and is leaving England for the United States to-day on board the *Lucania*. The subject of his course is 'The Revival of Learning in Italy.'

WE have received various retorts to A. J. B.'s letter last week concerning 'Compulsory Greek and Schoolmasters.' But the occasion of the letter being past, we cannot enter into a controversy on the competence of the teaching profession. Those who object know as well as we do that there are schoolmasters and schoolmasters, to adapt a homely old adage.

As for modern public-school education, we notice a letter in *The Standard* of Wednesday last, 'The Value of Eton,' from a young man who has had two years at Oxford to his credit, and more, we presume, at Eton. He is going, he says, to Canada, after failing to get work in this country. Eton, he says at the end of his letter, teaches fellows "to play the game," as is right.

"But why should not a gentleman be taught as much of the other things—the useful things—as they teach at the private schools? It is not so very much. I have learned something this year, and if it means anything, it means that, in addition to those other things—fine things, I know—Eton and every other public school ought to teach a boy enough to enable him to hold his own in book knowledge with fellows from board schools. And I maintain.....that that is what Eton does not do."

We have always supposed that there was a decent tradition of industry at all our public schools; there certainly ought to be. If

there is not, masters are incompetent or the system is a farce.

It will be interesting to notice whether the general and serious "drop" in the Kelmecott Press books extends to the vellum Chaucer, of which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will offer a copy for sale on Saturday, March 25th. So far only two copies on vellum have appeared in the market: Mr. F. S. Ellis's copy brought 510*l.* in November, 1901, and another example, in June, 1902, went for 520*l.* As is well known, only thirteen copies were printed upon vellum, and of these only eight were offered to subscribers, the price being 126*l.*

THE Religious Tract Society has now completed the reorganization of its secretarial work, necessitated by the death of the Rev. Richard Lovett. The Rev. C. H. Irwin becomes assistant secretary of the Society, whilst still retaining the editorship of *The Sunday at Home*. Mr. Irwin's secretarial duties will mainly be occupied with the continental work of the R.T.S.

PROF. J. K. LAUGHTON writes:—

"The reviewer of vol. viii. of 'The Cambridge History,' in your issue of March 4th, in censuring Mr. Wilson for spelling Admiral Man's name correctly, falls into the double error of spelling it incorrectly and of conferring on the admiral a title which he never had. He can see a facsimile of the admiral's signature at p. 52 of my 'Nelson Memorial.'"

THE National Book Trade Provident Society propose to hold their annual meeting in Oxford this year on Friday, May 19th.

MR. BLACKWELL's catalogue of the second portion of York Powell's extensive library fully bears out the apt quotation from Charles Lamb printed on the cover: "I have no repugnances. Shaftesbury is not too genteel for me, nor Jonathan Wild too low. I can read anything which I call a book." This portion varies from philology to French facetiæ, and from Italian literature to navy records. The cataloguing is very well done, the entries severely brief, and the prices quite reasonable. A third catalogue will be necessary, and this will cover the Greek and Latin classics, philology, law, and antiquarian literature. There appears to have been a great demand for York Powell's books, for Mr. Blackwell states that three-quarters of the items in the first part of the catalogue have been sold.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN's handsome catalogue of the library formed by the late James Toovey is an important piece of bibliography. It extends to 192 pages, and is illustrated with sixty-seven facsimiles of the bindings. The collection of Aldines extends to 529 works, most of which have previously figured in such famous libraries as those of Renouard, Hanrott, Bishop Butler, Heber, Hibbert, and Sykes. Many were secured privately in 1878 from the Gosford Library. One of the greatest rarities in the collection consists of the four volumes of music printed by Aldus in 1521, and believed to be unique. Another unique volume is made up of thirty-six bills of Roger Payne for bookbinding; and yet another is a set of nine volumes of Gray's manuscripts, including his own catalogue of his library. A perfect copy of the 'Boke of St. Albans,' a presentation copy of

the first edition of Walton's 'Compleat Angler,' and one of the finest known copies of the First Folio Shakspeare are also included.

WE note the appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Statistical Abstract for the British Empire, 1889 to 1903, first number (6*d.*); and Intermediate Education, Ireland, Accounts for the Year ended December 31st, 1903 (1*d.*).

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy. Edited by David Waterston. Section I. Fifty Plates. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—We have before us the first part of a work which is to be complete in five. Anatomy requires every structure to be known both by itself and in relation to those parts which surround it, and to gain this knowledge various methods have been adopted from time to time for the delineation of anatomical subjects. The earliest and only right way of learning anatomy is by personal dissection with the help of a good guide. When opportunities for dissection were scanty whole classes used to be taught by a lecturer who had the various parts pointed out as they were mentioned by his demonstrator and prosector. In 1543 Vesalius first employed faithful and artistic woodcuts to illustrate his great work on anatomy, and throughout the rest of the sixteenth century similar cuts were used to embellish such works. Woodcuts, however, soon yielded to copper-plates, which in turn gave place to steel engravings and various kinds of process blocks. But the disadvantages of plates for teaching anatomy were obvious from the beginning, and at least as early as 1613 an atlas was issued in which the various structures of the body were displayed by means of overlapping segments of paper, each bearing the outlines of a portion of the surface or of an organ or set of organs, and so attached that it might be reflected in the natural order of superposition of the parts represented. The *Catoptrum Microcosmicum* and the *Pinax Microcosmographica* are instances of such plates, and the plan has ever remained a favourite one with French anatomists. The method has even greater disadvantages than that of ordinary illustrations, and has never come into extensive use. Dr. Waterston now gives us an opportunity of observing the merits and defects of a series of stereoscopic reproductions of photographs from actual dissections. The present series deals with the thorax and the brain, fifteen plates being devoted to the thorax, three to the lungs, twelve to the heart and pericardium, six to the pleura, and fourteen to the brain. The plates are admirable, and the dissections are excellent, as might be expected in a work issued from the Department of Anatomy of the University of Edinburgh. Each drawing is accompanied by a short description written by Dr. Waterston, the identification of structures being carried out by small flag labels. Especial attention has been paid to topographical anatomy, and with great success, if the plate illustrating the relation of the interior of the heart to the chest wall may be taken as a fair sample. Anatomy cannot, of course, be learnt from such plates, but they will prove useful to those who wish to recall what they have once known, and they give the idea of depth, which has been wholly absent from all previous illustrations of the kind.

Pathologie Mentale des Rois de France: Louis XI. et ses Ascendants. Une Vie Humaine étudiée à travers six Siècles d'Hérédité, 852-1483. Par Auguste Brachet. (Paris, Hachette.)—This work first appeared in 1896, and

M. Brachet was engaged on this, the second and enlarged edition, at the time of his death. By the devoted labours of Madame Brachet it has been completed from the papers left by her husband. The scheme of the work, as at first sketched by M. Brachet, was one of great magnitude. The original idea, which we gather was suggested by Littré, was to undertake an investigation of the pathological history of the chief European dynasties. This colossal task has not been completed, as after twenty-three years' labour only one section has been dealt with, that of the royal house of France.

Put into few words, the object of the work is to ascertain what influence is exerted on an individual by heredity, particularly with regard to pathological conditions which may have existed in his ancestors.

The history of the individual is largely bound up with that of his forefathers, and the most suitable case for an inquiry of this kind is, therefore, one in which the greatest number of antecedents can be obtained. The influence of heredity in persons of sporadic genius—such as Joan of Arc, for example—cannot be adequately studied by historical methods, as in nearly all such cases little or nothing is known about either ancestors or descendants. For an investigation of the influence of pathological conditions working through a long line of ancestors on an individual, it is difficult to see how a more promising line of inquiry could be made than by selecting for this purpose a royal dynasty, the minute records of which have been most carefully preserved. With this object the author has undertaken an inquiry into the part played by disease transmitted through the line of the kings of France ending with Louis XI., a period of more than 600 years.

Other writers have endeavoured to trace the hereditary transmission of artistic or scientific talent, such as Dr. Galton in his work on hereditary genius; but the weak point in such investigations has always been the scanty information obtainable. Royal archives, on the other hand, furnish a wealth of material, even to the minutest details, for a research of this sort. The author has thoroughly ransacked these vast lumber-rooms of records, and has accumulated a mass of evidence of great value, in many cases from such sources as old apothecary and haberdashery accounts. Contemporaneous writers, monastic archives, and ambassadors' letters to their royal masters have been most carefully studied, and are extensively quoted. The number of references given is remarkable, and the patience and labour required for the task have indeed been great.

In an introduction of more than two hundred pages the author unfolds the scheme of the work and his method of research. Most of this is devoted to the study of Louis XI., whose life-history he analyzes, according to the evidence obtained, under three heads, namely, therapy, pathology, and psychology. The evidence brought forward is often extremely quaint, and is very ably criticized. M. Brachet, we consider, establishes the fact that the king was subject to epilepsy, and in his later years might be classed as a degenerate zoophilist. A point worth quoting is brought out by a letter written by the king in 1481 to the Prior of Notre Dame de Salles at Bourges, asking for prayers that he might be sent a quartan fever, without which his physicians had told him that he could not be cured of the malady with which he was afflicted. Voltaire, in his 'Essais sur les Mœurs,' scoffingly refers to this letter as an example of the imbecility of the king and of the charlatanism of his doctors, though there can be little doubt that in the fifteenth century it was generally believed by leading physicians that epilepsy might be cured by the incidence of quartan fever.

Much attention is paid in this work to the part played by consanguinity, one of the most

important factors in heredity. In the case of healthy consanguineous progenitors no ill result may follow; if, on the other hand, morbid conditions of like nature are present, these will be intensified in the descendants. This factor of consanguinity has played a striking part in the dynasty under investigation, and is subjected to a minute analysis by the author. The dynasty chosen for investigation is that founded by Robert the Strong, and includes thirty-one generations.

In a review of this sort it is impossible to give more than a brief sketch of the scheme and extent of the work. It abounds in technical details, which, so far as we are able to judge, are accurate. It should prove of great interest both to physicians and historians, and is a notable addition to works on the history of medicine.

THE N RAYS.

Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, March 8th, 1905.

REFERRING to your interesting article on the N rays in the current number of *The Athenæum*, it is, I think, right to point out, whilst admitting that the best method of proving the objective existence of Blondlot's rays is by obtaining photographs with the rays themselves, that others who have devoted their time and attention to the matter find as great a difficulty in satisfying themselves that there is any photographic effect as they do that there is any visual effect or variations in the brightness of a phosphorescent screen when exposed to these mysterious rays. According to M. Blondlot himself, the eye observations are more sensitive than the photographic records, and I have pleaded more than once that the question would admit of being decided without much difficulty, if a few competent judges, uninfluenced by the surroundings where these observations have been made, were to test the vision of the various workers who assert that they have seen these things. This in truth is, as I understand from your article, what Prof. R. W. Wood has done, with the result that the observations were hopelessly haphazard.

Nevertheless, it seems to me still possible that the experiments may have been made hurriedly, or that M. Blondlot himself may not have been at that particular time, through fatigue or otherwise, in the proper condition to make the observations, and negative results, under conditions of nervous irritability, should not alone be recorded. It is, therefore, I venture to think, only fair—although from my own experiments on the subject I have found no evidence of the existence of these rays—that the observations of those who do assert that they are satisfied with these new facts should be tested under the most favourable conditions. Consequently he who visits M. Blondlot's laboratory should be prepared to spend some time in waiting for the suitable conditions, if such there be, which I very much doubt.

JOHN BUTLER BURKE.

"THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS."

February 21st, 1905.

ON p. 148 of your edition of February 4th of this current year, I note the following in regard to our series "The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898":—

"After an account of Magellân's voyage, as given by Maximilian Transylvanus, and not according to an unpublished manuscript by Pigafetta in the Bibliothèque Nationale, as promised in the prospectus, the editors present," &c.

In our vol. i. p. 93, we state our reason for not publishing the Pigafetta manuscript in its chronological order. As our prospectus states, it was our intention to publish the longer Pigafetta MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale; but after having that MS. copied at

great expense, we discovered evidence that led us to conclude that the Italian MS. in the Ambrosian Library in Milan is older than the French MS. Accordingly a transcript was obtained of that MS., and it will appear in both original and English (page-for-page translation) in our vol. xxxi. and possibly a portion of vol. xxxii. This MS. was purported to have been published in 1800 by Amoretti, but his publication was what the Italians call a *refacimento*, in which the order is entirely changed at times, to say nothing of the meaning. There is, by the way, a fourth MS. (also French) of Pigafetta's voyage, which is in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, and which is known as the Nancy MS., and there is great probability that it is even older than the two in Paris. I have recently written to England in regard to this last-named MS.

We are publishing this document in the midst of our series for the reason that we have now reached the point where the work must in a sense change in nature. Hitherto we have given a close survey of the islands, presenting them from all sides and from every point of view in many different documents that cover the same period of time. Now the ground floor for the history of the islands is well laid, for we have already presented all, or nearly all, the elements of growth, decadence, or discord that they were to know during their three centuries of Spanish rule. Hence, in the future we shall, for that reason, as well as our limited space, find it very necessary to cull our documents with great care. The Pigafetta MS., with a few other important documents that we were unable to include in regular chronological order, will thus not be out of place as addenda at this point in our series.

I trust that you will call attention to our purpose of publishing this manuscript, and the reason why we publish the Italian instead of the French (and I may say that we shall use the French MS. throughout for our annotations).

JAS. A. ROBERTSON,

Co-Editor "The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898."

P.S.—I should have called your attention to the fact that the Stanley translation, published by the Hakluyt Society, is in part a translation of the Paris MS. and in part a translation of the Amoretti publication, and is most unsatisfactory.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 22.—Dr. J. E. Marr, President, in the chair.—Messrs. E. Andrewes, M. Kellow, G. A. Longden, and J. Dunlop Millen were elected Fellows.—Dr. F. A. Bather exhibited a series of Danish rocks illustrating: (1) the share that echinoderms may take in rock-building; (2) the transition from the Secondary to the Tertiary era in the Baltic basin near Denmark; (3) the special conditions at the close of the Glacial Period, in the limited area where alone these rocks are now found as erratic blocks.—The following communications were read: 'On the Order of Succession of the Manx Slates in their Northern Half, and its Bearing on the Origin of the Schistose Breccia associated Therewith,' by the Rev. J. F. Blake; and 'On the Wash-outs in the Middle Coal-Measures of South Yorkshire,' by Mr. F. E. Middleton.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 21.—Mr. Howard Saunders, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during January, and called special attention to a red teesie (*Calathria cuprea*) from Brazil, representatives of two unknown species of lemur from Madagascar, a pair of mouflon (*Ovis musimon*) from Corsica, a prongbuck (*Antilocapra americana*) from North America, an Ethiopian wart-hog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*), and two black-and-white geese (*Anseranas semipalmata*) from Australia. The total number of additions during the month was seventy.—Mr. H. Scherren exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Rowland Ward, a mounted specimen of the blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*). The animal was remarkable for the extent and depth of the dark coloration which covered the whole of the face, obliterating the white eye-patches.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited some specimens of the South

African millipede (*Spirostreptus pyrocephalus*), presented by Mr. Guthrie, of Fort Elizabeth, to the Society's gardens. These millipedes had bred in the gardens.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper entitled 'A Contribution to our Knowledge of the Varieties of *Lacerta muralis* in Western Europe and North Africa.'—A communication was read from Mr. R. Lydekker on the Nigerian giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis peralta*) and the Kilimanjaro giraffe (*G. camelopardalis tippelskirchi*), based on specimens recently received at the Natural History Museum. A second communication from Mr. Lydekker, on dolphins from Travancore, was also read. The author made special reference to two specimens of the genus *Tursiops*, drawings and particulars of which had been supplied to him from the Trevandrum Museum.—A paper by Messrs. Oldfield Thomas and Harold Schwann, giving an account of a second collection of mammals made by Mr. C. H. B. Grant for Mr. C. D. Rudd's exploration of South Africa, was read. The collection, which had been presented to the National Museum by Mr. Rudd, was made in the Wakkerstroom district of the South-Eastern Transvaal, and includes examples of twenty-six species. Several local sub-species were described, besides *Myosorex lateri*, a new shrew from Zululand.—Mr. R. I. Pocock read a paper on the greater kudu of Somaliland, and pointed out that the northern form of *Strepsiceros strepsiceros* differed from the southern in having only about five white stripes instead of nine or ten on each side of the body. The northern form should thus rank as a distinct sub-species, for which the name *chora* was available. The difference in coloration seemed to be correlated with a difference of habitat, the northern form frequenting more mountainous and less thickly wooded country than the southern, which was frequently found in the thick jungle along river-banks as well as in the hills.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 7.—Sir Guilford L. Molesworth, President, in the chair.—It was announced that twelve Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that nine candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of five Members, thirteen Associate Members, and one Associate.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 6.—The Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. K. Appleton, Dr. G. H. Burford, Mr. W. S. Burns, Mrs. Close, Miss Donaldson, Dr. G. E. Haslip, Lady Hodgson, Mrs. Laye, Mr. J. B. Tapping, Lieut.-Col. Vincent Wing, Mr. P. von Fleischl, and Mr. J. E. Wolfe were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—March 8.—Mr. F. Legge read a paper, illustrated by lantern-slides, on 'Some Egyptian Magic Ivories.' The objects treated of were the boomerang-shaped wands to be found in most Egyptian museums, of which nearly a score were thrown on the screen. The author held that these were in effect phylacteries, intended to protect the wearer against different ills, and especially against the bites of poisonous serpents and scorpions. He further said that all those hitherto discovered seemed to be of the time of the twelfth dynasty, and those whose provenance could be traced came from the neighbourhood of Thebes. He also said that the fantastic animals carved on these ivories were not purely imaginary, but were either symbolical, as with the two-headed sphinx and the two-headed bull, which represented regions through which the sun had to pass in the underworld, or were distorted representations of extinct animals, such as the snake-headed panther, which represented the traditional recollection of the giraffe.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—March 6.—Mr. N. J. West, President, in the chair.—A paper was read on 'The Transport Possibilities of our Inland Navigable Waterways,' by Mr. B. H. Thwaite.

HELLENIC.—Feb. 28.—Prof. S. H. Butcher, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. W. Tarn read a paper on 'The Greek Warship,' with lantern-slides of the principal monuments and some Venetian ships, his object being to show that there was no foundation for the view that triremes, quinqueremes, &c., had superposed banks of oars, the conclusion reached being that triremes and the Athenian quadriremes and quinqueremes of the fourth century were analogous to the Venetian galleys a *zenzile*, while the quinqueremes and larger vessels of the third and subsequent centuries were galleys of several men to an oar. It was argued that the terms "thranite," "zugite," and "thalamite" referred not to rows of oarsmen, but to divisions, of which the thranites sat astern, the zugites amidships, the thalamites in the bows; for this there was historical support, and

the supposed evidence to the contrary, all very late, depended simply on the meaning of *κάρω* and *ἀνω*, which could be proved from Arrian to have meant fore and aft. After it had been stated that there was no evidence for the view that among Greeks and Romans an oar was never rowed by more than one man, the prowess of Samothrace was compared with Diodorus's account of Demetrius's victory at Salamis, the conclusion being that it could not well represent anything but Demetrius's hepteres. Weber's proof of several men to an oar in Octavian's time was referred to; and after it had been shown that nearly every monument has been called a bireme, while history knows nothing of biremes till the first century B.C., the deduction was drawn that in early times two arrangements of oars must have been in use, the portholes or tholes forming a straight line in the one, a zigzag line in the other, and that the latter arrangement, which had nothing to do with size, was revived, perhaps with modifications, for the great ships of Hellenistic and Roman times. Finally, it was contended that the "trireme" of the Acropolis Museum shows one row of oars only.—A prolonged discussion followed, in which, among others, the following took part: Mr. W. C. F. Anderson, Mr. H. Awdry, Prof. Ernest Gardner, and Messrs. G. F. Hill, H. Stannus, and H. H. Statham.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Telephony,' Mr. H. Laws Webb. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Surveyors' Reports and Certificates,' Mr. E. R. Mort.
- Geographical, 8.—'The Anglo-German Boundary Expedition in Nigeria,' Col. Louis Jackson.
- Tues.** Asiatic, 4.—'The Passage of Buddhism from a System of Ethical Culture to the Developed Doctrine of the Great Vehicle,' Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter.
- Royal Institution, 5.—'Some Recent Biometric Studies,' Lecture II, Prof. Karl Pearson.
- Colonial Institute, 8.—'The Crown Colonies,' Sir C. Bruce.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Shipbuilding for the Navy,' Lord Brassey.
- Wed.** Chemical, 4.—'The Velocity of Oxime Formation in Certain Ketones,' Mr. A. W. Stewart; 'Catechin and Acacatechin. Supplementary Note,' Mr. A. G. Perkins; 'The Action of Ethyl Dibromopropenetracarboxylate on the Diiodium Compound of Ethyl Propanetracarboxylate (a Correction),' Mr. W. H. Perkin, jun.; and seven other papers.
- Meteorological, 7.—'On the Growth of Instrumental Meteorology,' Mr. R. Bentley.
- Entomological, 8.
- Folk-Lore, 8.—'Processions of the Dancing Towns in Italy,' Mrs. Wherry; 'The Cimaruta,' Mr. H. T. Gläther.
- Microscopical, 9.—'A Review of the Work done by Metallographers,' Mr. J. E. Stead.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Methods of Design in Mohammedan Art,' Mr. E. H. Hankin.
- Thurs.** Royal, 4.
- Society of Arts, 4½.—'Manipur and its Tribes,' Mr. T. C. Hodson. (Indian Section.)
- Royal Institution, 5.—'Recent Astronomical Progress,' Lecture III, Prof. H. M. Turner.
- Linnean, 8.—'Contributions to the Flora of Liberia,' Dr. Otto Stapf.
- Antiquaries, 9.
- Fri.** Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'First Report to the Steam-Engine Research Committee,' Prof. D. S. Capper.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Dramatic Thoughts: Retrospective, Anticipative,' Sir Squire Bancroft.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Electrical Properties of Radio-active Substances,' Lecture II, Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Scientific Gossip.

DR. F. J. P. FOLLE, who was for some years Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Royal Observatory at Brussels, and the author of a large number of papers on mathematical astronomy, died at Liège on January 29th, in the seventy-second year of his age.

THE Royal Meteorological Society has arranged for an exhibition of meteorological apparatus at its rooms from the 14th to the 17th inst.

THE subject for the Adams Prize at Cambridge for next year will be 'The Inequalities in the Moon's Motion due to the Direct Action of the Planets.'

THE thirteenth James Forrest Lecture will be delivered by Col. R. E. B. Crompton, C.B., on April 10th, the subject being 'Unsolved Problems in Electrical Engineering.'

Two conspicuous groups of spots have been passing over the sun's disc during the present week, visible to the naked eye. One of these, in the southern hemisphere, is the third appearance of the remarkable group first seen on January 28th, and at its greatest size in the early days of February. Although considerably reduced in dimensions at this return, it has still covered a large area of the solar surface. It has just passed off the western limb, but will probably appear again on the eastern about the 24th inst. The other group is in the northern hemisphere of the sun, larger than the other has been at this return, but not equal in extent to what that was at the beginning of February.

It was first noticed on the 1st inst., crossed the sun's central meridian on the 8th, and may be expected to pass off the western limb on the 14th.

PROF. T. J. J. SEE has recently published, in No. 3992 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, the results of some interesting researches he has been making on the internal densities, pressures, and moments of inertia of the principal bodies of the solar system. Amongst other matters he has arrived at conclusions with regard to the probable oblateness and periods of rotation of the two exterior planets. On the latter point observation has not hitherto yielded any satisfactory result, it being merely thought probable that the rotation of Uranus was nearly as rapid as that of Jupiter. Prof. See's result, from physical considerations, is that it amounts to about 10h. 7m., and that of Neptune to 12h. 51m., which is longer than that of any of the great ultra-Martian planets, and exceeds that of Saturn by more than two hours.

PROF. BAUSCHINGER has now given (*Ast. Nach.*, No. 4000) definitive numbers to the remainder of the small planets discovered in 1904, the last of which will be reckoned as No. 553.

WE have received the first number of vol. xxiv. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, the principal contents of which are a paper by Prof. Mascari on the statistics of solar spots and other phenomena observed at Catania during the second half of 1904, and a preliminary note on the proposed observation by Italian astronomers of the total eclipse of the sun next August, on the eastern coast of Spain, where the duration will be longest.

MADAME CERASKI, continuing her examination of the photographic plates obtained by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory, has detected two new variable stars, which will be reckoned as var. 39, 1905, Draconis, and var. 40, 1905, Camelopardalis. The first varies between the magnitudes 9½ and 11½; the second between 9½ and 10½.

FINE ARTS

Cima da Conegliano. By Dr. Rudolf Burckhardt. (Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann.)

THIS is the first work of a young writer who is, we believe, a relation of the famous author of the 'Cicerone.' He promises to add new glory to the name he bears, for in this careful and unobtrusive study we find the same note of genuine devotion to beauty, the same penetrating understanding of the artistic idea, that distinguished the writing and dominated the life of Daniel Burckhardt.

Cima is not an artist that every one admires; we might even say that he is not an artist that every one need admire. He makes no overwhelming appeal to the emotions; he does not dominate the imagination. Intensely individual though he was in his work, his nature was so evenly balanced, his qualities so well matched, that we have to define his personality by negatives. We get no very incisive image of the man behind the work, or rather the image that we get is of one so suavely joyful, so calm, so lucid, so reasonable, that he never obtrudes himself on our notice. We can commune with him whenever we will, but he never begins the conversation. But to those who, like the author of the present work, have pondered his paintings deeply, he becomes a

singularly lovable and companionable being, one who, if he never stirs the depths of the imagination, never fails to communicate a serene and reasonable delight. Cima is never carried away by passion, he is never really dramatic, his understanding of character is sufficient for the creation of fine, but not intensely stimulating types; but his sense of the simple beauty of colour is unfailing, his sense of form is always pure and distinguished, while, above all, he has a feeling for the lyrical beauty of landscape, and a gift of mild and tender pathos, which make him remarkable, even among the Venetian artists of the opening sixteenth century.

Don Botteon and Dr. Aliprandi's book, published in 1893, gave a considerable amount of fresh documentary information about Cima's life and work; but from the point of view of strict style their criticism scarcely advanced our knowledge. Dr. Burckhardt has for the first time attempted a complete and ordered account of Cima's work, arranging the more important pieces in chronological order; while on several points he is able to bring forward new and positive results. Among these we may mention his identification of the large Madonna with six saints, in the Accademia at Venice, with an altarpiece painted for Giorgio Dragan, about 1498, for the church of Santa Maria della Carità. The question is complicated by a passage in Sansovino which describes in this chapel a "palla di San Giorgio di marmo," a statement which contradicts all the other documentary evidence. Dr. Burckhardt gets over the difficulty by the ingenious suggestion that "palla" is corrupted from *capella*, in which case the description "di marmo" would refer to the architectural setting, not to the altarpiece itself.

With regard to the Madonna with six saints at Parma, perhaps the noblest and most perfect of all Cima's works, our author has made a lucky discovery. The picture is known to have come from a chapel belonging to the Montini family, and may therefore be assigned, both on internal evidence and from an inscription in the chapel, to the year 1507. The figures of the saints, with one exception, are peculiarly individual, and lead naturally to the idea that they are portraits. The author has discovered a contemporary account of the family, which enables him to give the names of two of the originals—names which explain, moreover, the choice of the saints. This is not without interest in view of the peculiarly intimate and domestic character of this altarpiece, especially as expressed in the saints Cosmo and Damian.

A manuscript communicated by Signor Paoletti enables Dr. Burckhardt to publish for the first time the name of Benedetto Carloni, the patron who commissioned the glorification of Peter Martyr in the Brera, and the date (1506) of its completion.

With regard to the question of Cima's artistic origins, many theories have been put forward. Mr. Berenson would have him the pupil of Alvise Vivarini; in our criticisms of his books we have once or twice called attention to the inadequacy of this as a complete explanation of Cima, and have insisted, as Dr. Burckhardt does at length, on the dominating influence of Montagna. But Montagna alone will not explain all.

Moreover, we have yet to find precisely where Montagna learnt his art. For us Antonello da Messina appears to be an important influence in the growth of that curious and fascinating Vicenza school where Cima makes his *début*. Yet we think Dr. Burckhardt goes too far in his denial of Alvise's influence, still more in denying all Venetian influence before 1490. To us even the early altarpiece of 1489 has Venetian, even definitely Alvisesque traits, notably in the shape of the throne and the pose of the Child. The picture at Berlin of the 'Madonna and Donor,' to which our author might, perhaps, have given a fuller treatment, shows decided Venetian characteristics, although one may almost suspect from its inchoate composition that it is among his very earliest works.

Another question which we have always wished to see discussed is also left untouched, namely, Cima's predilection for Eastern costume, and on occasion his circumstantial knowledge thereof. In former times, when Morelli could suppose Carpaccio to have been Cima's master, it was conjectured that the former actually went to the East; but now that we know the extreme lateness of Carpaccio's birth, how much he owed to Montagna, and still more to Cima himself, one might be tempted to reverse the hypothesis and suppose that it was Cima who travelled. In any case, the influence of Cima's 'Presentation of Mary' at Munich upon Carpaccio's treatment of the same theme in the Scuola degli Albanesi series of 1504 is undeniable. But both in his draperies and in the peculiar type of straggling tree with sparse foliage which he constantly adopts, Carpaccio shows that from his earliest period he was familiar with Cima's work, and probably even frequented his atelier.

We wish, too, that Dr. Burckhardt had discussed fully the marvellously beautiful little idylls of Endymion and Marsyas at Parma. He assigns them in his catalogue to the artist's second period, 1496-1504, without, it would seem, feeling how much such a date implies, for now that we know that all Bellini's poesies were on mediæval and Christian themes, such compositions as these by Cima must be regarded as significant of the changed attitude of the next generation, and not without some possible influence on Giorgione himself. They are equally remarkable as renderings of a less formal aspect of landscape than any that had preceded them.

In his discussion of Cima's drawings we are glad to find that our author includes the interesting sheet of landscape studies acquired about two years ago by the British Museum. We wish he had at least discussed the drawing in the Ambrosiana of Daniel in the lions' den, there attributed to Mantegna, but if not by Cima, at any rate very near to him.

Dr. Burckhardt has done so much for our understanding of Cima—we ought, by-the-by, to have alluded to his useful reconstructions of dispersed altarpieces—that we may hope some day for a larger and more detailed work from him. Cima's influence on the later Bellineschi, on such artists as the pseudo-Basaiti, and the author of the National Gallery 'Death of Peter Martyr,' would be well worth investigation.

PORTRAITS OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

OFF: House, Upper Tooting, S.W., March 8th.

THE able review of my book on this subject which appeared in your last issue seems to identify the jewels worn by the Queen of Scots in Lord Leven and Melville's picture with those described in the 'Inventories.' If this be established, it is not only a gratifying confirmation of the claims I ventured to make on behalf of the portrait, but is of great interest as giving good grounds for adding one more to the very limited number of the authentic portraits. Your reviewer, however, speaks of "a new mystery" (p. 279), viz., a close resemblance between the Leven and Melville piece and the Morton picture. An examination of the renderings given in the books he names hardly convinces me of this. Dare I suggest that, as an obvious admirer of "the Queen of many woovers," he has bracketed the two pictures in his mind, as it were, and sees the true Mary in what are undoubtedly the most attractive of all the portraits of the Queen of Scots known to me? J. J. FOSTER.

IN noticing Mr. Foster's 'True Portraiture of Mary, Queen of Scots' (*Athenæum*, March 4th), I was misled by the lack of colour inevitable in a photograph. In the Leven and Melville portrait, of which I have now seen a copy in water colour, Mary is not wearing the *carcan* of alternate table diamonds and double pearls, but one of double pearls alternating with table rubies, a table diamond in the centre. This *carcan* was sent to her in France, in 1556, among other Scottish royal jewels, by the Duke of Chatelherault: "Ung ecarquant ou il y a vi rubis, une table de diemant, et viii coupletz de perles" (Robertson, 'Inventaires de la Roynne d'Escosse,' p. 5).

The diamond cross in the Greystoke portrait, I learn, differs at the foot from the description of the French Crown jewel, having a triangle of diamond, not three diamonds, as in the description. Of course, it may have been modified.

The Leven and Melville portrait, if an heirloom descended from Mary's friends of that house, would, apparently, be with the other heirlooms of her period at Monymail (the Melville House, Fifeshire). THE REVIEWER.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 4th inst. the following:—Pictures: Vicat Cole, Showery Weather, a View of Bury Village, 357l.; A Cornfield in Surrey, 173l. T. S. Cooper, Cattle and Sheep in a Meadow, 147l.; Evening, Sheep on a Hillside, 126l.; A Group of Cattle on the Bank of a River, 110l. J. Docharty, Mist rising after Rain, Loch Etive, 252l. J. Holland, The Colosseum Monument, Venice, 945l. J. Stark, The Valley of the Yare, 126l. Collin Hunter, A Fishing Haven, 147l. Sir E. Burne-Jones, Pygmalion and the Image (the set of four), 997l. W. Bouguereau, Head of a Girl, 105l. H. W. B. Davis, On the Wye, 220l. Drawing: L. L'Hermitte, Corn-Ricks, Peasant-Girl, and Geese, 68l.

The same firm sold on the 7th inst. the following engravings:—After Reynolds: Lady Caroline Price, by J. Jones (lot 37), 26l.; another copy (lot 99), 102l.; Mrs. Beresford, with Mrs. Gardiner and Viscountess Townshend, by T. Watson, 37l.; Master Crewe as Henry VIII., by J. R. Smith, 36l. After Romney: The Hon. Mrs. North, by J. R. Smith, 70l. After Hopper: The Countess of Mexborough, by W. Ward, 31l.

Just-Art Society.

TO-DAY, at the Leicester Galleries, Mr. Herbert Marshall's drawings of London are open to private view, as well as Mr. Arthur Rackham's water-colour drawings illustrating 'Rip van Winkle,' and other fantasies.

MESSRS. HENRY GRAVES & Co. are showing water-colour drawings of 'Gardens, Orchards, and Vineyards in Italy and England,' by Miss Rosa Wallis.

WATER COLOURS of 'Old-World Gardens in England, Scotland, and Italy,' by Mr. E. A. Rowe, are also on view at the Dowdeswell Galleries.

In the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington an exhibition of process engravings is noteworthy.

MR. F. A. VERNER has on view at the Doré Gallery English and Canadian pictures.

The spring picture exhibition at the White-chapel Art Gallery, which will be open from March 23rd to May 3rd, is to illustrate 'British Art Fifty Years Ago,' the year 1855 being taken as a central date, and a period of about fifteen years before and after that date being included. Many fine works are to be shown, amongst others a representative group of paintings by the Pre-Raphaelites and by the members of the Liverpool School.

The Aberdeen Sculpture Gallery of Casts is to be opened by Sir George Reid on April 8th. For some years a small museum and art gallery has been in existence. This has now been entirely remodelled, enlarged, and fitted with the last improvements.

MESSRS. AGNEW will send to Christie's for an early sale a picture which has been in the possession of the family of Sir Lewis Morris at Penbryn since the early part of the last century. The subject and the painter were both unknown until the publication of the 'Crevevey Papers' with an almost identical engraving of Sheridan, attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and its likeness to the portrait by the same master in the late Mr. Fraser Rae's 'Life of Sheridan' seemed to leave no doubt as to the subject. The tradition in the family of the owner was that Opie was the painter, but it is also attributed to Russell and to Hoppner in the 'Crevevey Papers.' It is an animated portrait of a young man, with powdered hair, looking out of the picture, and holding a portfolio, possibly of music belonging to Miss Linley, afterwards his wife.

SOME of the daily papers came out on Monday with the periodical paragraph about another Romney having been found. This time it was "one of the missing paintings of Lady Hamilton," who is said to be "reclining on a couch, with her left arm, which is bare to the shoulder, resting on a support," whilst her "beautiful figure is veiled with light drapery." If the description is accurate, we may venture to say at once, and without seeing the picture, that it is not a Romney portrait of Lady Hamilton. It is "believed to be one of the missing paintings" of Romney's famous sitter; on this we may remark that scores of such "missing" portraits have been discovered from time to time, and all, or nearly all, bear the most convincing evidence that Romney never saw them.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—

"May I point out, with regard to the notice of Mr. Willett's death on p. 282 of *The Athenæum*, that his Christian name was Henry, consequently his initial was H, not R., and that his original surname was Catt, not Cat? As my father knew both families well, I can guarantee the above."

MR. WHITMAN, of the British Museum, opens up in the new number of *The Connoisseur* a point of very much interest. He claims to prove that the fine portrait by Hoppner of Mrs. Michael Angelo Taylor as 'Miranda' was engraved not by William Ward, to whom it has hitherto been assigned, but by his brother, James Ward, R.A. The engraving is only known in the proof state, but from the late Lord Cheylesmore's impression, now in the Print-Room, Mr. Whitman makes out a very good case. From some indistinct and imperfect lettering scratched on the plate, Mr. Whitman shows, with some reasonableness, that the engraver scratched "J. Ward," but only a portion of what looks like the letter "J" and the initial "W" are seen, and even these do not appear in any other proof which Mr. Whitman

has examined. The mezzotint was presumably never published; but, now that the point has been raised, it is possible that some more information may be forthcoming. One fact which tells strongly against his arguments is discreetly obscured by Mr. Whitman. James Ward presented his collection of working proofs of his mezzotints to the British Museum in 1817, and among these there is not a single proof of any sort of the 'Miranda.' It was much too important and beautiful an engraving to be overlooked when he was making up such a gift. Then, again, Mr. Whitman has not traced to its origin the attribution to William Ward. This ought not to be a very difficult matter. Chaloner Smith does not describe it in his 'British Mezzotint Portraits.' Both James and William Ward engraved portraits by Hoppner. The portrait of Mrs. Michael Angelo Taylor was exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1796, No. 87, as a 'Portrait of a Lady.'

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—London Symphony Concert. Miss Fanny Davies's Orchestral Concert.

ON Wednesday afternoon the London Symphony Concert was conducted by Sir Edward Elgar, and, moreover, the whole of the programme was devoted to his music. The composer is one of the prominent men of the day, and he has written some very remarkable works, yet we doubt whether an "Elgar" programme is altogether the best thing for him or for the public; and by the latter term we mean that section of the public which listens attentively the whole time. The concert began with the 'Alasiao' Overture, and notwithstanding fine material and skilful workmanship, we still find the work, as a whole, unsatisfactory. It seems long, not because the music is uninteresting, but because the various sections do not strike one as parts of an organic whole. The incidental music to the drama 'Diarmid and Grania'—produced at Dublin not "last October," as stated in the programme, but October, 1901—is dignified, but the very qualities which render it so impressive in connexion with the stage militate against its due effect in the concert-room. Next came four of the 'Sea Pictures'—small tone-pictures, it is true, in comparison with such a work as 'The Dream' or 'The Apostles,' and yet gems of the first water. They were sung with admirable feeling and restraint by Miss Ada Crossley. The first part of the programme ended with a first performance of the 'Pomp and Circumstance' March, No. 3, and in c minor. It is effectively scored, but it does not strike us as being so original as the first two.

The second part opened with the 'Cockaigne' Overture, after which followed the second novelty, viz., an Introduction and Allegro in c minor and major for strings (orchestra and quartet). The music is extremely fresh and clever. The form is perfectly clear, and there is nothing forced or diffuse in it. A prominent theme, like the *canto popolare* in 'Alasiao,' is of great beauty and simplicity. The employment of a solo quartet in addition to the orchestral strings results in some very effective contrasts. It seems, from some remarks of the composer respecting his work quoted in the programme book, as if

some "Welsh" romance formed the poetic basis of the music; the latter, however, is perfectly satisfactory in itself. Sir Edward must have been in a happy frame of mind when he wrote it. This work will, we believe, become a great favourite with the public. When, by the way, will the composer present to the world a symphony? The concert ended with the well-known Orchestral Variations, Op. 36.

Miss Fanny Davies gave a concert with the London Symphony orchestra at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening, and played three pianoforte concertos. The first was one in G (Köchel, 453) written by Mozart only a few years before his death. The Andante is full of deep feeling, while the final movement, on the other hand, represents the composer in one of his merriest moods. Miss Davies may be thanked for reminding musicians of Mozart's concertos, most of which are unduly neglected. As regards technique they may not be attractive to latter-day pianists—we could mention one or two exceptions—but the music is pure and lovely, and more enjoyable than many a modern work in which the pianist is perhaps able to exhibit wonderful digital dexterity. Miss Davies was also heard in Brahms's First Concerto, in D minor, and Saint-Saëns's No. 2, in c minor. There was a large audience, and her intelligent playing procured for her a cordial reception.

M. Colonne, the conductor, gave most refined renderings of Bizet's delightful 'L'Arlésienne' Suite—in which the saxophone part was admirably played by M. Émile Derigny, of the Colonne Orchestra at Paris—and Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem 'Le Rouet d'Omphale.'

Musical Gossip.

MR. ANTONIETTI's performance of the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto at the Æolian Hall on Monday evening deserves note. He has a fine rich tone and excellent technique, and interprets with rare intelligence and without any sensational effects. In Locatelli's c minor Sonata and in Bach's 'Aria' he gave further proofs of skill and feeling. Mr. Antonietti is a sound and accomplished artist.

THE Tanciev Quartet in D minor, recently produced by the Nora Clench Quartet, was again played, and admirably, by the same ladies at the ninth Broadwood Concert at the Æolian Hall last Thursday week. The clever music improves on acquaintance, although one cannot but feel that the variations which form the greater part of the work show skill rather than inspiration. A Concertstück for clarinet, horn, pianoforte, and strings, by Mr. York Bowen, proved interesting. The introductory movement is much more poetical than the Allegro.

'THE APOSTLES' was given for the second time at the Albert Hall under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge on Wednesday, and the rendering of the work was better than on the first occasion.

M. ALFRED BRUNEAU's 'L'Enfant Roi' was produced, as announced, at the Paris Opéra-Comique last week, and, with one or two exceptions, the opera has been most favourably received. It may be noted that the unfavourable criticisms are by men out of sympathy, in great measure, with modern musico-dramatic art.

THE death is announced of Arrey von Dommer, born at Danzig in 1828, author of an excellent 'Handbuch der Musikgeschichte.'

(1868; second edition, 1878). He also published (1865) an enlarged edition of H. C. Koch's 'Musikalisches Lexicon' of 1802. From 1873 to 1889 he held the post of secretary to the Hamburg Library.

The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of March 3rd states that the autograph of Chopin's Third Ballade in A flat has been discovered by an autograph dealer, and purchased by the collector J. V. Ostrowski.

The Tonkünstlerfest of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Musikverein will be held at Graz, May 22nd to 26th. Operatic performances will be given of Strauss's 'Feuersnot' and Kienzl's 'Don Quixote.' Among the works announced is 'Appalachia,' symphonic poem for orchestra and male chorus, by the English composer F. Delius.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

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| CON. | Concert Club, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Sunday Society Concert, 5.30, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall. |
| MON. | Chaplin Trio (Children's Concert), 5, Steinway Hall. |
| — | Miss Ina Robertson's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall. |
| TUE. | Subscription Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall. |
| — | Miss L. Rasche and Miss Marie Hall's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Alma Mater Male Choir, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| WED. | Miss Maud Westbury's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| THURS. | Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall. |
| — | Mrs. Anne H. Ansbacher and Miss M. Poole's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| FRI. | Irish Ballad Concert, 7.30, Crystal Palace. |
| SAT. | Pascoe's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| — | Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Mozart Society, 3, Fortman Rooms. |

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

CORONET.—'The Orestean Trilogy of Æschylus.'
GREAT QUEEN STREET.—'Die Wäldente,' by Henrik Ibsen.
HIS MAJESTY'S.—'Agatha,' a Play in Three Acts. By Mrs. Humphry Ward and Louis N. Parker.

By those prepared to accept what the French would call a "vulgarization" of the great Orestean Trilogy, the performance of this matchless work given at the Coronet Theatre might have been seen with a certain amount of pleasure. Grave defects were apparent, if the whole was judged from any standpoint of exact scholarship. The performance, however, was calculated to give a popular idea of works which are virtually unknown to the average English playgoer, and are not likely to reach him in any more accurate shape. The chief defect was that the musical accessories, though striking in themselves and calculated to be popular, gave the whole an atmosphere of opera, which is precisely the last thing to be desired. Nothing can be less fitting than to express in well-executed song the emotions of the chorus. In the case of the 'Agamemnon' it is impossible to say that the chorus are impassive spectators of the horrors they contemplate, since their language rises to menace, and Ægisthus has to threaten them with the vengeance of his guards. Their action became, however, in the latest presentation too assertive, and the effect of the song substituted for chant was that the words were unheard. This we are disposed to regard as the worst of conceivable imperfections. In order to bring the whole within the limits of a solitary performance, it was presented in a shape so abridged as to convey a sense of irreverence. That the three dramas composing the trilogy were given in a single day is known: in the present case, if we subtract the period necessary for changes of scene, the representation occupied little more than a couple of hours. On the other hand, some of the performances were impressive, and the general effect was inspiring. Miss Gertrude Scott as Cassandra had a physio-

gnomy truly tragic, and, though her method was naturally uncertain, rose fully to the height of the situation when, with a shudder at the smell of the charnel house, she followed Agamemnon through the fateful doors. As Electra Miss Mabel Moore was pleasing, though not great, and Mrs. Benson, as Clytemnestra, had impassioned moments. Mr. Benson's voice as Orestes was monotonous and rather grating. Many of the chorus of Argive elders and women were good, and the whole conveyed an idea more favourable than we had previously conceived of the possibilities of the company.

In the performance at the Great Queen Street Theatre of the 'Wild Duck' of Ibsen, the Andresen-Behrend Company was not seen at its best. Frau Bertens rose to the display of intensity as Gina, and Fräulein Grawz was pleasing as Hedvig. The former, however, is too matronly to be the wife of Hjalmar, and the latter was almost too artistically conscientious in make-up. Hedvig is, of course, a green girl, but there is no need why she should be wholly unattractive. None of the masculine parts was in any way remarkable, and the representation as a whole was deficient in subtlety and significance.

'Agatha,' which was produced at His Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday afternoon for a charity, and is to be repeated the day after to-morrow as the first of a series of Monday evening representations undertaken by Mr. Tree, is the work of a novelist, not of a dramatist. It rises in the second act to something approaching intensity, but its authors have neither the requisite courage nor the requisite art. When the heroine, told by her supposed father that she is a bastard, seeks for her true father, and finds him in a man to whom she has been accustomed to look with veneration and respect, she shrinks from and repels him by a splendidly spontaneous sense of his unworthiness. A moment later, however, instead of keeping up the honouring attitude, she accepts him calmly, as if nothing had happened. We are asked to accord a measure of sympathy to a wife and mother who for twenty years has lived undetected in the house of the husband she has dishonoured, and seeks only further to hoodwink him. Her criminal associate is still a visitor in her house, and speaks to her of their child. It may be truly urged that the objection is ethical. It is artistic also, since we decline to accept as credible a story that rests on such unworthy assumptions, and are not sufficiently near to Stuart times to look upon adultery as the inevitable and pardonable concomitant of married life. Though possessing a good second act and some fine situations, 'Agatha' is weak as a whole, and passably repulsive, the information conveyed to a young girl by her supposed father that she is the offspring of an adulterous intrigue being inexpressibly shocking. Its chief merit consists in the conception of the heroine, a character to which Miss Tree does justice, and in so doing strengthens her claims to consideration.

'THE CLOUDS' AT OXFORD.

THE Oxford University Dramatic Society, aided by a representative body of Greek scholars, has, by happy accident or express intention, chosen the very month of the greater Dionysia

for the performance of 'The Clouds,' thus recalling its first production in 423 B.C. We cannot forget that the play secured only a third prize on that occasion; nor can we neglect the tradition that Aristophanes afterwards altered his play, so that the version we have may represent an attempted revision. It certainly seems a version lacking in cohesion, if not of inferior quality. The Just and Unjust Argument are crudely introduced, and do not seem woven into the plot with the skill of a leading dramatist. Aristophanes, like other leading and minor dramatists, may have thought the public verdict unfair. But we see little reason to believe that his play at any time deserved the first honours. He chose what would now be called a "topical" subject, the teaching of the Sophists; he went in for broad, unmistakable effects, but he missed his mark, perhaps because he failed to be as poetic as he generally was, or to create character out of mere fantasy, as a great dramatist does almost unconsciously. The Athenian public, incomparably more intelligent than our own, may have been looking *sans le savoir* for the Aristophanic grace and poetry. They may have resented the rather unrelieved buffoonery of the play. The strange parody of Socrates, applying to him the methods of the Sophists from whom he expressly differed, is not what one expects from Aristophanes, whose most bitter attacks elsewhere on prominent persons are full of discernment. The frequent introduction of the joke about fleas must have been *vieux jeu*, one thinks, even in 423 B.C. The fleas were Corinthians; so of late the British public was entertained with jokes about the dirt of the Boer. But jests of this sort do not survive in popular favour as a thing to pay obols for, even when endorsed by political associations. 'The Clouds' is, in fact, not a first-class play.

It is all the more creditable that the Oxford actors did make a first-class show of it, a show which deserves to be remembered with the Oxford 'Frogs' and the Cambridge 'Wasps.' A superadded touch of modern and local caricature is almost inevitable in such cases, perhaps, and Sir Hubert Parry's music revealed itself from the outset as up to date. It was a wonderfully skilful caricature of innumerable popular songs, interspersed with motives from Wagner, Tchaikovsky, and Strauss. The hoot of the motor-horn was heard early and often, a suggestion not out of place, since we remark that Phidippides, the fast young man of the day, runs his father into debt to the extent of

Twelve pounds for car and wheels to Amynia.

Modern young men are no doubt doing the same, though their motor "car and wheels" are a good deal more expensive.

It is not, however, on Phidippides, somewhat colourlessly presented by Mr. E. M. Compton-Mackenzie, that the burden of the play falls. His father Strepsiades and Socrates are the chief figures. Mr. C. W. Mercer and Mr. E. L. Scott distinguished themselves in these parts, and made the play go. Socrates was strongest in gesture, and might have been played with more mock dignity and less obvious farce. But we cannot cavil at an excellent performance, backed by skilful dress and make-up. The sage, with a new *ipóton* in view, to be stolen from a disciple, showed the glee which Mrs. Norris, we presume, indulged in private after securing the baize curtain of the intending actors in 'Manfield Park.' His gestures and management of descent from his basket were most diverting. Strepsiades kept up unflagging vivacity throughout the play, and said every line as if he meant it. This was a great gain in the duller passages. His face and manner were too highly coloured not to suggest that he was in the habit of immoderate drinking, but we forgive him exaggerations and a few textual lapses for his human conception of the old Athenian rustic. Here is, we think, the one piece of

character in the play, a figure to the life, which could not be, or, at any rate, was not, produced in the case of Socrates. Such a rustic citizen as Strepsiades—shrewd, passionate, kindly, and abusive by turns—must have been well known to Aristophanes, and is allied to many in our own drama; indeed, we think that Aristophanes is particularly suited, with his conservative views, his admiration of safe lines, of old education, to please a cultivated English audience. If Greek was invented, as a Frenchman said, that schoolmasters might make a living, Aristophanes was clearly invented to tickle a modern audience at our ancient universities. Papias and Amynias, the two money-lenders who pester Strepsiades, were admirably presented and differentiated; we mention them as an example of the great care in detail which the play showed. The scenery, including a delightful view of the Acropolis, was simple, but effective; and a reminiscence of the 'Meno' of Plato introduced in the teaching lesson reminded the "pass man" of his difficulties. The teaching in rhythm would be salutary for most minor poets of to-day. It is likely that Socrates dimly suggested some features of modern Oxford philosophy, but he was too obviously a generalized caricature to be resented. His enormous protuberance of person was a concession to the mob to which we should affix a query; but, as we have hinted, there is nothing to respect in Socrates anyhow. Aristophanes needed some sort of a lift into popularity in this special play, and that two actors of exceptional ability, Strepsiades and Socrates, afforded.

We have left to the last the notice of the chorus of female clouds, though their services were very considerable. Their grouping and the extent of their mingling with the other actors seemed unconventional, as did floating hair on the Greek stage. But their success was sufficiently marked to justify departures from the normal. Their noses were too big, an accomplished lady and critic remarked, but otherwise their appearance was singularly handsome and effective. They were admirably trained, and their evolutions—backed by singing, of course, of an obviously male order—made a great impression. The stage seemed a little wanting in depth, so as to force them forward *ὕπερ μόρον*, but that may have been a fancy due to our own position in the audience. The first hint of their cloud-like appearance, faint lights flitting across a gauze veil, raised our hopes high. We were not, however, entirely satisfied with the group as a whole. The leader (Mr. T. C. Gibson) was dressed in a strong purple, contrasted with orange red, which seemed to us heavy and somewhat distressing to the general scheme of colour. There was abundance of softer shades, which gave a desirable and liquid effect. This hard figure in the middle did not please us; it seemed a menace to the grace and beauty never far off from Greek dress. But generally the dresses were well conceived, both for individual effect and special contrast. Mr. Cyril Bailey—who was, we understand, chiefly responsible for the management—is to be warmly congratulated. He was half author, too, of a metrical version in English. A very clever illustrated programme, a contamination of Greece and Aubrey Beardsley, due to Mr. Mavrogordato, of Exeter College, also deserves notice, though it was too widely appreciated to be easily procurable on the later days of the play.

Dramatic Gossip.

ON Saturday 'The Monkey's Paw' of Messrs. W. W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker, first produced for a benefit at the Haymarket on the 6th of October, 1903, was revived at the same house, and was played in front of 'Beauty and the Barge.' Mr. Cyril Maude

reappeared in his powerful presentation of Mr. White. Miss Bella Pateman replaced Miss Lena Ashwell as Mrs. White, and Mr. Edmund Maurice, Mr. Sydney Valentine as the Sergeant-Major. 'A Case of Arson' is to be the first piece next Tuesday, when 'Beauty and the Barge' is replaced by 'Everybody's Secret,' a rendering by Capt. Marshall and Mr. Parker of 'Le Secret de Polichinelle' of M. Wolff.

ON Thursday, at the Great Queen Street Theatre, 'Es Lebe das Leben' was revived, with Frau Rosa Bertens as the heroine, in which she was seen at the same house on February 23rd, 1903.

'TWO MEN AND A MAID,' a four-act play of Mr. Malcolm Watson, has been given for copyright purposes at the Northampton Opera-House.

The pantomime was withdrawn from Drury Lane on Saturday last. Its career has apparently been shortened by an attack upon it in a daily newspaper.

In the new piece of Mr. J. M. Barrie, in which she will appear with Miss Irene Vanbrugh at the Duke of York's Theatre, Miss Ellen Terry will play the mother of a grown-up daughter involved in troubles, the nature of which is not stated.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE proposes to open his new theatre, the designs for which are in the hands of the County Council, with a play by Mr. W. W. Jacobs.

'LADY BEN,' a four-act comedy of Mr. George P. Baneroff, is before long to be produced in the West-End with a cast comprising Mr. J. D. Beveridge, Mr. Charles Fulton, Mr. Frank Cooper, Miss Dorothy Grimston, and Miss Darragh.

ON Tuesday and Wednesday the Stage Society will give 'The Three Daughters of M. Dupont,' a rendering of 'Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont,' a four-act comedy of M. Brieux produced at the Gymnase on October 8th, 1897.

'MR. HOPKINSON' will on Monday be transferred from the Avenue to Wyndham's Theatre.

GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE, author of 'Ben Hur,' has, says *The Era*, left a novel entitled 'The Prince of India,' an adaptation of which is to be produced in America by Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger. Its story deals with the love of a Greek princess for a Moslem prince, and the characters include the Wandering Jew.

A CURIOUS "restitution" of a French masterpiece—if the term is applicable—is contemplated by Madame Bernhardt, who is preparing a representation of the 'Esther' of Racine, as that piece was given at the College of Saint-Cyr in 1680 by the demoiselles of that institution. Among the spectators in his customary place on the stage will be le Roi Soleil. We shall be curious to know if James II. of England, who was taken by Louis to the first performance, will also appear. As in the representation organized at the desire of Madame de Maintenon, the exponents will all be women, and it is to be wondered whether any adequate *remplacante* will be found for Mlle. de Veillenne, a pensionnaire, who made a very favourable impression as Esther.

'ELGA,' a drama by Gerhart Hauptmann, was given successfully at the Lessing-Theater, Berlin, on Saturday. Its action, which passes in the time of Jean Sobieski, King of Poland, consists principally of adventures befalling in a dream a knight on his way to the Court, and is partly romantic, partly melodramatic. A short story of Grillparzer is said to have suggested the theme.

'SCHÜSSELCHEN' is the title of a four-act play by Herr Georg Reicke, produced at Berlin, in which Fräulein Marietta Olley won recognition as the heroine.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. C.—V. V. R.—J. M.—R. F. C.—R. C. K.—received.
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